The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5824. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 23, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

A Sharp Fight Between the Spaniards and Insurgents in Cuba.

San Domingo Weary of Waiting for Annexation.

Capture of the Venezuelan Capital by Gen. Blanco.

Origin of Gen. Hancock's Pique with the President.

Misquotations from Official Correspondence.

THE WEST BNDIA ISLANDS.

Loss of a New Spanish Steamer on the Cuban Coast—Another Victory Over the Insurgents—Quiet in Hayti—The West Indian Telegraph in Porto Rico—Revolution in San Domingo—Affairs in Jamaica.

HAVANA, May 22.—The publication of the *Prensa* is discontinued, that journal having been merged into the *Voz de Cuba*. Señor GELPHI, editor of the *Prensa*, becomes managing editor of the *Voz de Cuba*....The Spanish steamer *Sancti Spiritus*, while on her first trip after receiving new boilers, was lost on Cayo Piedras. All the officers and crew were saved.

The Captain-General telegraphs that the combined operations of the columns of CHINCHILLA, FIJARDO, and MONTANI have produced excellent results. Seventy-six rebels, including eight chiefs and two citizens of the United States, have been killed, and twenty-two taken prisoners. The rebel Col. BEMBETA's equipage and correspondence have been captured. Col. CHINCHILLA, who is a nephew of Regent SERRANO, was severely wounded. Col. BERGEL reports that his detachment has killed twenty-five insurgents.

HAYTI.

HAVANA, May 22.—Advices from Hayti represent that the country continues peaceful. Opposition to the established Government was practically ended. The troops had captured or dispersed the last bands of Piquets, many of whom had been executed. Large quantities of counterfeit Haytian currency had been discovered.

PORTO RICO.

HAVANA, May 22.—Gen. SANZ, Governor of Porto Rico, has been recalled, and returns to Spain by the next steamer. The work of constructing the land lines of the West India telegraph in the island was going on without interruption. Sir CHARLES BRIGHT visited St. Thomas on the 16th inst. to make arrangements for landing the telegraph cable. The Porto Rico sugar market was dull.

SAN DOMINGO.

SAN DOMINGO, May 9, via HAVANA, May 22.—Reports from the interior announce that CABRAL gains adherents and the revolution increases, the people believing that annexation to the United States is a hoax. The ratification of the treaty is loudly called for here as the only means of restoring tranquility. Judge O'SULLIVAN has arrived here from New-York on business connected with the project of annexation.

JAMAICA.

KINGSTON, May 10, via HAVANA, May 22.—The ship *Milicete* arrived here on the 29th ult., with a section of the West India and Panama telegraph cable, and on the 3d inst. the United States steamer *Yantic* brought Sir CHARLES BRIGHT, the director of the enterprise. The steamers *Suffolk*, *Dacia*, *Titian* and *Beuledi*, with the remainder of the cable, are daily expected here. Several English telegraph operators came by the *Milicete*. It is anticipated that the cables will be laid by the end of June. Hayti has applied to be brought into telegraphic communication.

MARTINIQUE.

HAVANA, May 22.—News has been received from Martinique that Gen. FALCON, Ex-President of Venezuela, had arrived there from Europe on his return to his native country, but died of apoplexy three days after he landed.

VENEZUELA.

The Capital Captured by Blanco—Modifications in the Tariff by the New Government.

CARRACAS, May 9, via HAVANA, May 22.—The capital was captured on the 27th ult. by Gen. BLANCO, after two days' hard fighting. The city was greatly damaged by artillery, and 500 men were slain. A new Government, with Gen. GUZMAN BLANCO President, has been established, and meets with no resistance. President MONAGAS appeared before Laguayra with four hundred men, but, hearing that the revolution had been successful, he voluntarily surrendered to the agents of President BLANCO, and was released on parole. The Dutch mail steamer *Honfleur*, having a quantity of arms on board which belonged to the fallen Government, has been detained by the authorities at this port. The new Government has abolished duties on exports and reduced those on imports seventy per cent.

EUROPE.

An English Paper on the Sault Ste. Marie Business—An Exciting Pamphlet in Rome—The Infallibility Debate—Paris Illuminated.

LONDON, May 22.—The *Observer* today regards the closing, by the United States Government, of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal to the Red River expedition, as an act of studied unfriendliness. A pamphlet has appeared at Rome denouncing acquiescence in the dogma of the personal infallibility of the Pope as a mortal sin. It is supposed to have been written by the Bishop of St. Brieux, and produces an extraordinary sensation. The debate on infallibility in the Council continues. Of the fathers who have given notice of their intention to speak, sixty are yet to be heard. The close of the discussion is fixed for the 29th of June, the date of the next general congregation.

PARIS, May 22.—The public buildings, churches, cafés and some private houses were illuminated yesterday evening in honor of the declaration of the *plebiscitum*. The principal streets were thronged with people, but no disorder occurred. ....The publishers of the *Siecle*, *Réveil*, *Rappel* and *Avenir National* have been condemned to imprisonment for one month with a fine of 1,000 francs for the publication of a spurious proclamation over the signature of LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The Presbyterian General Assembly at Louisville—Saturday's Session.

LOUISVILLE, May 21.—The Presbyterian General Assembly held only a morning session. The first order of the day was the consideration of a scheme for a great Presbyterian University. Rev. Dr. LYON, of Mississippi, made a long speech in favor of it, after which the whole subject was referred to a committee to digest and present it in a tangible form for consideration by this body. Reports of the Executive Committees of Foreign Missions and Education were read and referred to the Standing Committees on the same subject. The hearing of the delegates from corresponding bodies was made the order of the day for Monday morning. A number of minor reports were presented and referred to committees. Adjourned until Monday morning

GEN. HANCOCK'S PIQUE.

Recent Misstatements Corrected—Why Gen. Hancock was Overlooked in Appointing a Successor to Gen. Thomas—His Personal Relations with the President.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—On the 13th of April last Major-Gen. W. S. HANCOCK addressed the following telegraphic dispatch to Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, dated St. Louis:

"If my rank will not entitle me to a division, and the changes in Departments are such as to make it practicable, I would prefer this (St. Louis) station. I leave at once for St. Paul."

The next day the following telegram was sent in reply:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, April 14, 1870.

Gen. W. S. Hancock, Commanding Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minne.:

Your dispatch from St. Louis has been received, and I will answer you by mail. In the contemplated changes your post will not be altered.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, General.

GEN. SHERMAN'S LETTER.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1870.

Gen. W. S. Hancock, Commanding Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn.:

GENERAL: I have laid your dispatch of the 13th, from St. Louis, before the President, who authorized me to say that your wishes and claims for the succession to the command of the Military Division of the Pacific, made vacant by Gen. THOMAS' death, were fairly considered, and also your preference for the Department of the Missouri, in case of a change in its commander, were also known to him, but he has ordered otherwise.

The President authorizes me to say to you that it belongs to his office to select the Commanding-Generals of Divisions and Departments, and that the relations you chose to assume toward him officially and privately absolve him from regarding your personal preferences. The order announcing these changes will be made public in a very few days, and they will not touch the Department of Dakota, or the Military Division of the Missouri.

I am, with respect, yours truly,
W. T. SHERMAN, General.

GEN. HANCOCK'S REPLY.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
ST. PAUL, Minn., April 27.

To Gen. W. T. Sherman, Commanding Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Your letter has been received, detailing the reasons the President gives why my claims to a more important command should not be regarded. I intended, by my dispatch, to ask for a division—the existing divisions were all continued—otherwise, if changes made it practicable, not as a favor, but as a claim to a command to which I thought my rank entitled me. As the President leads me to believe that because I have not his personal sympathy, my preferences for command will not be regarded, notwithstanding my rank, I shall not again open the subject, but will add in conclusion that I think it is an unfortunate precedent to establish that military rank in time of peace, especially in the assignment of general officers to commands of divisions and departments shall not have the consideration hitherto conceded to it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General United States Army.

[The above correspondence has been copied from the telegrams and letters on file in the War Department, and it will be perceived that the following words, recently attributed to Gen. SHERMAN, do not appear in the letter of this gentleman: "I am requested by the President to inform you that there is nothing in your personal relations to Gen. GRANT, or in your official relations to his Administration, that could justify your promotion now, or lead you to expect it hereafter."]

ORIGIN OF THE FEELING.

The reference in Gen. SHERMAN's letter to the "relations" which Gen. HANCOCK "chose to assume toward him (the President) officially and privately," and absolving the President from regarding Gen. HANCOCK's "personal preferences," is thus explained: At the time the Reconstruction acts were put in operation, Gen. HANCOCK was transferred from the Department of the Missouri to the District of Louisiana. Gen. GRANT, as General-in-Chief, modified or revoked one of Gen. HANCOCK's orders, to which the latter took strong personal exception. Shortly after, by order of the President, Gen. HANCOCK was assigned to the command of the Division of the Atlantic, and came to Washington. He went to Gen. GRANT's head-quarters, but instead of calling upon him personally, simply registered his name, which was unusual and considered discourteous. Gen. GRANT, having no knowledge or apprehension that Gen. HANCOCK was offended with him, meeting him on the street shortly afterward, accosted him in a friendly way: "Good morning, HANCOCK." To this Gen. HANCOCK made no verbal response, but merely touched his hat, and passed on. Some time subsequent, the two met at a wedding party, when Gen. HANCOCK turned his back on him. Gen. GRANT was also informed that Gen. HANCOCK had boasted of his discourtesy to him on the street. When Gen. HANCOCK issued an order for the removal of certain persons in New-Orleans, a correspondence took place between the two Generals on the subject, when Gen. HANCOCK used language which was considered disrespectful and insubordinate to his superior officer. Gen. HANCOCK is now a Major-General in command of a department. When Gen. THOMAS died, there were left four Major-Generals: HALLECK, who had been on the Pacific coast, and had served out a term of duty; MEADE, who was offered the command, as successor to THOMAS, but without change of rank, preferred remaining in Philadelphia. Thus the choice lay between HANCOCK and SCHOFIELD. The matter was submitted to the President, who simply directed that SCHOFIELD should be sent to the Pacific, leaving HANCOCK just where he was, namely, in command of one of the most important military departments in the country.

THE RED RIVER.

The Country Satisfied with the Recent Legislation—Annexation—The Fenian Designs—The Chicago Leaders Opposed to a Red River Movement.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—A letter addressed to a prominent person in this city, dated St. Paul, Minn., May 13, has just been received. The writer says he had just returned from the Red River country, and that if it had not been for the recent legislation with regard to that country, RIEL's Government would have availed itself of the kind sympathy and aid tendered by our countrymen. The law passed by the Canadian Parliament gives substantially what RIEL had asked for. This adjustment, however, does not promise permanence. Only American institutions and enterprise can open up the resources of the Red River country. The writer further says that while at Winnepeg he heard of no sentiment of annexation to the United States, but commercial relations and railroads will effect a change in that respect.

CHICAGO, May 22.—There arrived here today, from Winnipeg, an agent of RIEL's, named PERREAN, who, it is believed, has come to consult with Gen. O'NEIL on his arrival. This man has seen Chicago Fenians, but, as they are opposed to any Red River expedition, which they deem foolhardy and dangerous, he has met with but little encouragement. It is supposed that O'NEIL is bent upon making an attempt to intercept the British troops while on their way to Red River, and that PERREAN has come on behalf of RIEL to get O'NEIL to hurry up. PERREAN states that the mission of Bishop TACHE to Red River was an entire failure, and that RIEL never said he would not accept the assistance of the Fenians. It is stated here quite freely by the Fenians of this city that Col. M. C. SMITH and Lieut.-Col. B. F. WALSH, of California, are to meet O'NEIL on the border somewhere, bringing with them as the quota of California 1,000 equipped men. O'NEIL is to be here next week.

Arrival of the Main.

The steam-ship *Main*, from Bremen May 7, and Northampton May 9, arrived at this port early this morning. Her mails will be distributed at once.

WASHINGTON.

The Day of Adjournment—Prospective Industry—The Debate in the House on Thursday—The All-Night Session of the Senate—The Previous Question and Physical Exhaustion—Our Relations With Spain—The Funding Bill.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 21, 1870.

Congress will adjourn on the 15th of July. That is settled so firmly that nothing that is likely to occur will change it. And now there will be a rattling of business such as has not yet been seen at this session. The dead-wood in the two Houses will be speedily cleared away. The Tariff has already gone adrift, and Mr. LYNCH's bill to relieve American commerce, which chokes up the morning hour in the House, will be voted out of the way on Tuesday. Today the House agreed that for the remainder of the session the hour of meeting should be 11 o'clock. This is done for the purpose of avoiding night sessions. The weather is getting hot, and members have a mortal horror of going up under those gas-lights and sitting for three or four hours per night between those refracting iron walls. In the meantime, the Committee on Ventilation are ventilating their ideas instead of ventilating the chambers.

THURSDAY'S DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Count not all as lost that vigorous, brilliant, partisan and somewhat acrimonious debate in the House on Thursday. The temper of a waiting Press and public is to condemn all talk as platitudes, all argument as partisan, and all eloquence as a vain desire on the part of members to hear the sound of their own voices. But there occurs two or three times a year in the House, one of those brilliant, extemporaneous debates, which, like a thunder-shower, clear the air, and leave some gems of rhetoric and eloquence worth preserving as evidence that these modern days are not deteriorating in the character and power of patriotic statesmen. Let any one read the brilliant speeches of Judge BINGHAM, and remember that they were not prepared, but that the words came forth like a pure spring of sparkling water, and he will not wonder that his auditors were held in silent admiration at the glowing power of his oratory. There has been some animadversion upon the unseemly words used in that debate, and earnest Mr. COX declared that such language was never allowed in any legislative body in Europe. It is not to palliate the vehemence of Mr. VOORHEES, nor the angry retorts of other men, to say that Mr. COX never read the proceedings of the French Chambers to advantage, when he says the like of this never was heard in France; and as to confusion and disorder, he can never have had an opportunity to compare the House of Representatives with the House of Commons, if he thinks the disorder of Thursday has never had its parallel. These scenes, and these debates in particular, can never occur in the Senate. That body is too deficient in earnestness and magnetic power to produce such a refreshing debate as the House did on Thursday. They have talked so much that they are literally run out, although they continue to "run on," until compelled to yield from sheer physical exhaustion. What more lamentable thing in legislation can be imagined than that a majority of the Senate, which did not want to talk, should be compelled to sit all night until 7 o'clock this morning, in order to tire out a garrulous minority which did want to talk—talk the same old stale, thread-bare stuff about "the everlasting nigger" and his rights, as if the forcing of rights upon him, *ad nauseam*, was not producing an impression upon the more ignorant that it was their right to steal, and lie and get drunk. Such at least is a growing state of affairs here, where there are more worthless blacks now than there were three years ago.

THE SHADOWS OF TAMMANY.

Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, said in debate in the House the other day, that more than half the Federal offices in New-York were filled by adherents of Tammany. This remark has created some comment and some surprise. Some degree of allowance must be made for the constitutional sore-headedness of Mr. KELSEY, but it is nevertheless true that there is a certain degree of justice in the statement. If I am not misinformed, the weakness and inertia of the Republican Party of the State of New-York is the subject of serious consideration at the White House, and if it should be resolved to draw the party line as sharply as it was drawn in the House on Thursday, some more heads will fall into the basket.

A PEACEFUL LOOK FOR SPAIN.

The intelligence from Madrid, under date of the 19th inst., to the effect that the Council of Ministers is likely to confer royal attributes upon the Regent, SERRANO, if no candidate for the throne is likely to be found within a short time, is considered favorable by this Government to continued peace with Spain, and as tending to continue that willingness hitherto exhibited to make reparation for any infringement upon the rights of property of this nation as a neutral. SERRANO has at all times exhibited such a spirit, but the military arm has frequently interposed delays which have been unjustly charged to his account. Should the event spoken of occur, it would probably result in continuing at this post the present Minister, Señor LOPEZ ROBERTS, who in a most difficult position has succeeded in maintaining relations of peace and friendship, despite the efforts of dangerous parties on both sides to destroy them. It has been a thankless and almost ungracious duty to be a representative of Spain in this country, but Señor ROBERTS has acquitted himself with much credit.

POSITION OF THE FUNDING BILL.

The Funding bill is in a queer position. If you ask a member of the Committee "is it dead?" he will promptly answer you in the negative. If you ask him what provisions have been agreed on, he will tell you that the Committee has not reached a conclusion upon any single matter in the bill, and will renew his assurance that the bill is not dead. The Secretary of the Treasury is as tenacious as ever, and firmly believes that a bill of some kind will pass the House before adjournment. But I cannot help feeling, from some things that have been dropped within the past few days, that there is no great desire, and no very serious intention, on the part of the Committee to act. I may be wrong, but this belief can only be dispelled by a favorable report from the Committee.

CYMON.

Gov. Bullock's Defense—Origin of the Assaults Upon Him—A Postal Arrangement Between San Francisco and Australia—Collector Bailey's Whereabouts—A Baltimore Sub-Treasury—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Gov. BULLOCK has written a letter, which will be printed to-morrow, in which he replies, in a calm, dispassionate manner, to the recent report of the Senate Judiciary Committee. He reviews the case at length, and calls attention to the failure of the Committee, which started out with the purpose of proving bribery of Senators, and ended with the simple charge that the printing of documents in the *Chronicle* for pay was an attempt to improperly influence Senators on the Georgia question. Of the investigation he speaks as follows:

"On Monday afternoon, the 18th day of April last, the evening of the next day having been fixed by agreement to take the vote in the Senate on the Georgia bill, Senator EDMUNDS stated in the Senate that he had been informed that an effort had been made to influence the votes of Senators on the Georgia bill by corrupt means, and offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee, of which he is a member, to investigate the charges. As it was obvious that the investigation could not be made and concluded and the result announced before the vote was to be taken the next day, and, as the rumors to which he referred had been in circulation in Washington for more than a week before that time, it seemed to me that the resolution requiring an investigation should have been offered several days earlier, or should have been deferred until after the vote was taken, and that its introduction at that time did influence the vote on the Georgia bill. For two years in Georgia I have been pursued by threats of personal violence and assassination, and during that period my friends have believed that my life was in danger. For two years I have been pursued by the most villainous slanders that rebel ingenuity could invent, charging corruption in office, personal immorality, and in every way impeaching my character as a man and an officer. One after another these slanders have been worn out and abandoned, only to be renewed in some other form. Every attempt to sustain any one of them, and in every instance, has proved an utter and shameless failure. In January, 1869, after I had made an application to Congress to restore the expelled colored members to their seats, and after a previous denunciation for official corruption, a Committee of the lower house of the Georgia Legislature, composed of twenty-four Democrats and three Republicans, made an exhaustive examination, to find, if possible, some ground upon which to prefer charges against me for impeachment, but finally reported back a resolution to the effect that they could find nothing affecting my official or personal integrity. I have said these assaults have a common origin. So far as the assaults which have been made here are concerned, they are directly traceable to Mr. JOSHUA HILL. As to the motive of Mr. HILL, it is well known that he is one of the Senators elected by the Legislature which retained in its organization the thirty or more disqualified men, all of whom voted for Mr. HILL, and afterward expelled its colored members; and that the adoption or the rejection of the amendment asked for by his Democratic constituents will affect favorably or unfavorably the legitimacy of his election."

ENTRY OF LUMBER BARGES "IN TOW."

HON. A. H. TANNER, representative in Congress from the Whitehall (N. Y.) District, and Mr. M. DAVIS, of the firm of SHEPARD, DAVIS & Co., Burlington, Vt., had an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury on Thursday last, in relation to the separate entry of barges of lumber in tow of a steamer when covered by one invoice. The local Custom-houses on the frontier have required such separate entry with a division of the invoice, which necessitates a vast amount of labor, inconvenience and expense to the importers, as well as destroying an important safeguard against fraud, as in that case the barge in question only could be confiscated if detected in any irregularity, but if entered under one invoice the whole tow would be liable to seizure. Upon presentation of these facts to Mr. BOUTWELL, he expressed the opinion at once that there was nothing in the spirit or intent of the law necessitating such a requirement, and added that, if there was a legal obstacle it could be easily arranged by a letter to the Collectors of the different ports of entry. The papers in the case were referred to Mr. JAMES, who has charge of that special department in the Treasury, and upon examination, the Secretary decided the exceptions already named in the regulations covered this case, and that no reason exists why two or more barges should not be admitted in one entry, provided they are in tow of a steamer and covered by one invoice. Instructions to Customs officers in accordance with the above decision, have been issued from the Treasury Department, much to the relief of parties engaged in this branch of commerce. The following is the copy of Secretary BOUTWELL's letter to the Custom-house officers:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 20, 1870.

SIR: The Department is informed that parties are in the habit of importing lumber into your port from Canada, which is covered by one invoice, and which is laden on a number of barges having no motive power of their own, but all under tow of one steamer and all arriving at the same time, and owned and imported by one person or firm, and that in such cases you require a separate entry to be made of each barge-load, and that a separate Consular certificate has heretofore been produced in order to meet the requirements of such separate entries. Under this practice it is stated that half a dozen Consular certificates to one invoice, and the same number of entries of the merchandise embraced in said invoice, are often required.

It is also stated that this practice arose under the construction given by you or your officers to articles 49 and 50, Part 4 of the Revised Regulations.

In my opinion such a practice is unnecessarily onerous upon importers, and results in no corresponding benefit to the public, and is not sustained by a proper construction of the regulations before mentioned.

You will therefore, hereafter, require but a single entry to be made of one invoice of lumber arriving at your port at one time, in the manner and under the circumstances before mentioned, whether the lumber is contained in one or more barges, and for which entry one Consular certificate to the invoice will be sufficient. I am, very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

Gen. GEO. J. STANNARD, Collector, Burlington, Vt.

THE MAILS TO AUSTRALIA.

The Post-office Department has completed an arrangement with Mr. GAY, who represents the Australian Colonies, for the transportation of the Colonial mail from San Francisco to New-York, and thence to Europe. On Saturday Mr. GAY had an interview with the President on the subject, and informed him what had been done, and also gave the assurance that Australia would subsidize a line of steamers to San Francisco, provided the United States would give similar assistance. The President expressed his approval of the action of the Postmaster-General and of the proposed line of steamers.

STEAMERS SEIZED IN NEW-YORK—COLLECTOR BAILEY.

Major WHITELY, Chief of the Secret Service Bureau, reported to the Secretary the seizure of three steamers in New-York for a violation of the Customs laws. Major WHITELY states that he has no knowledge whatever of the whereabouts of Ex-Collector BAILEY, and that his orders are explicit to arrest him if possible.

SUB-TREASURY IN BALTIMORE.

The Ways and Means Committee will present a bill to the House in a short time providing for the creation of a Sub-Treasury in Baltimore.

THE AMENDMENT BILL.

The obstreperousness of the Democrats in the Senate in insisting on debating the Fifteenth Amendment bill, had the effect of adding to the measure many crude, incongruous and almost ridiculous amendments. There is little doubt that it will not be passed by the House, and it will probably go to a Committee of Conference.

SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

The subscriptions in the Departments for the decoration of the soldiers' graves in the vicinity of this city, will, it is estimated, amount to about $3,000.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, May 22.—TERRANCE MCCONNELL, aged forty-five years, was found dead in his room, in Stillman-street, yesterday, under circumstances which led to the arrest of his wife and NEIL MURPHY, on suspicion of murder. PATRICK CROWAN and other lodgers in the house state that the deceased found his wife and MURPHY in bed together, and was terribly beaten by them. An inquest will be held to-morrow.... Several thousand persons were interested today in examining the Pullman cars, which start to-morrow morning for San Francisco with a large delegation of the Boston Board of Trade and ladies.

PITTSBURG, May 22.—Saturday night's express train going east, on the Fort Wayne and Chicago road, ran off the track near Lucas, Ohio. One man, name unknown, who was stealing a ride between the tender and baggage car, was killed. The engineer and fireman were badly bruised. The passengers were not hurt and were brought forward with a few hours' delay.

AUBURN, N. Y., May 22.—About 3 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the barns of the National Hotel. The barns, together with their contents, consisting of five valuable horses, several cows, and other live stock, were consumed. The flames spread to a house adjoining and to the rear of the hotel. Both places were badly damaged. Loss, $11,000; insurance, $5,600.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 22.—PATRICK LEAHY was killed yesterday while attempting to get on a moving train....DANIEL O'CONNELL, fifty-five years of age, fell down-stairs last night and was killed.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 22.—A game of base-ball was played here, yesterday, between the Amherst College nine and the Brown University nine, which resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 32 to 8.

ALBANY, May 22.—The *Argus* of Monday morning makes the Democratic majority on the Judicial ticket 88,000.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP GEO. WASHINGTON.

By the arrival at this port of the steam-ship *George Washington*, Havana news to May 18 is at hand. Capt. GAGER will accept our thanks for the prompt delivery of our Havana correspondence, printed below.

The Capture, Trial and Execution of the Brothers Aguero—Rare Exhibition of Fortitude—Triumphant Havana—War News—Local Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, May 13, 1870.

The execution of the brothers GASPAR and DIEGO AGUERO took place on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. An immense concourse of people crowded every avenue and street leading to the Castillo del Principe, not a vehicle being obtainable after 1½ P. M. If the Spaniards look in such numbers to see whether any of these convicted Cubans will show the white feather and then gloat over it, I fear they will not be gratified, and if the Cubans were so remarkable in their feats of valor in the field and before the enemy as they are when they mount the scaffold they would occupy a higher rank among the nations of the earth.

THE CAPTURE.

The circumstances attending the capture of the brothers are somewhat curious. The capture took place on Roman Key, to which they had crossed from Guayaba Key by swimming and wading. Some sailors of the Spanish man-of-war *Ysabel la Catolica* discovered them in a state of nakedness, and on being questioned, they answered that they were from Maracaibo, and had been shipwrecked on the American schooner *Sara*, from Venezuela to New-York, to which latter place they were proceeding in order to learn dentistry, and make arrangements for the manufacture of patent medicines. On being told that it was barely possible that a vessel from Venezuela to New-York could be lost on Roman Key, they replied that it was the first voyage of the Captain of the *Sara*, who was not a very intelligent man; that the schooner had been leaking badly, and that they in consequence had abandoned the craft in order to seek for aid. One of the sailors of the *Ysabel*, who had seen them once before, recognized them, calling them by their right name, and the AGUEROS, seeing that any further denial was useless, confessed their identity, after which they were brought to Havana.

THEIR HISTORY.

Both AGUEROS were handsome and exceedingly intelligent looking men, a moment's conversation with them fully confirming the report of their outward appearance. GASPAR AGUERO BETANCOURT, the elder of the two, had studied law, and on the breaking out of the rebellion soon became one of its distinguishing characters in the Camaguey region, having been appointed Governor of the town and surroundings of San Miguel de Neuvitas. His ardent and brave nature not permitting him to lay idle as a mere civil functionary, he often joined the Cuban forces to fight against the Spaniards, and while acting as Major of AUGUSTIN ARRANGO's brigade, (brother of NAPOLEON ARRANGO,) he was severely wounded, and was taken prisoner by the Spaniards under VALMASEDA, at Mount Osca. Sentenced to be shot, he was nevertheless pardoned by VALMASEDA, at the intercession of numerous influential persons, and sent as a prisoner to Havana, where he was cured of his wounds, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in Spain. On arriving at Cadiz he was set at liberty by order of SERRANO, and soon managed to escape to the United States, whence he again made his way to the insurrected districts. His brother, DIEGO AGUERO BETANCOURT, only 23 years of age, was a Lieutenant of cavalry with the celebrated Gen. CANTU, who is so terribly hated by the Spaniards, who accuse him of horrible barbarities committed on prisoners and non-combatants.

THE EXECUTION.

The trial of the AGUEROS and the sentence were foregone conclusions, and the brothers knew well the fate in store for them. Priests came to visit them in the Capilla, but GASPAR, a very enlightened and intelligent man, said to them curtly: "Gentlemen, all your talk will be useless. You have shown me that the Catholic religion, as administered by you, is a fraud and a farce. I shall not confess, so that you may betray me, and besides I do not believe in confession, having been a materialist for many years And although I firmly believe in only one true God, I have no faith whatever in you or your ceremonies." The priest then made some remarks relating to AGNEROS' speech, and exhorting him to confess, when GASPAR cut the conversation short by the remark, "Señor Priest, if you wish to accompany me to the scaffold there is not the slightest objection on my part to your doing so. You have the appearance of an honest man, and therefore I shall be pleased to see you. I have never committed any crime, unless the acts which I have done during the war are considered as such by you. My peace is made with God, the same great and pardoning God whom all human beings in different ways adore and revere." GASPAR then turned to his brother, DIEGO, who was questioned and spoken to by several persons present, and taking him by the hand, looked firmly and lovingly in his eyes. The scene at that moment was such as to move even the stoutest heart. GASPAR told his brother in French, "*Mon frère, mourons tranquilles et sans parlez*"—let us die tranquilly and without saying anything. The procession was then formed. The brothers thanked some of the gentlemen present for acts of kindness, and both mounted the scaffold. GASPAR, the elder, with a smiling countenance, smoking a cigar as unconcernedly as if he was going to a party, aided the executioner to tie his hands. The usual movements were then gone through with by the hangman, a death-like silence ensued, a twist of the iron screw by the masked man was given, a convulsive twitching of the muscles was seen, and the souls of the unfortunate victims of political hatred had sped into eternity. May this be the last execution, is the wish of every humane person in Havana; but there is no probability of this wish being realized for a long time to come.

"IO TRIOMPHE."

A company from each volunteer battalion, with their band of music, paraded the two cannon captured by MONTANEZ, through the streets of Havana on Sunday afternoon, after which they were deposited in the Arsenal. The streets through which the procession passed were gaily decorated with the Spanish colors, and large crowds lined the sidewalks, a number of Vevas Españas being heard from time to time. The Cubans looked on and smiled complacently.

WAR NEWS.

The information received from the Camaquey region, Cinco Villas or Department of Santiago, although numerous, variegated and partly interesting, is not of importance. The weather has been comparatively dry, and the inconveniences of the rainy season have not yet been felt to any extent. The journals publish the text of some captured correspondence and orders issued by the Cuban Generals. Some of the letters complaim bitterly of the desertion prevalent among the Cubans, and in consequence the late commander of the Cuban forces, Gen. JORDAN, issued an order to have the recaptured deserters shot in presence of companions, and if, as in the case of the Vueltabajeros, it should be impossible to investigate the case, to draw lots and shoot every tenth man. If Gen. JORDAN left because he could not keep his men together, or because the General wanted them to fight on their own hook, he was perfectly right in doing so. The only surrender of any consequence had been that of MANUEL CARIDAD SARDNY, at Camarones, with forty-seven armed men and a piece of artillery. SARDNY and some of his men then offered their services to act as guides to the Spaniards, and help to hunt up their countrymen and late companions in arms. How little honor or shame exists among the Cuban population! This is not the only instance in which ex-insurgents have proved worse than traitors or murderers.

HAVANA MATTERS.

The Government has rescinded the order requiring persons who desire to leave for the United States to give five thousand dollars bail. This will increase passenger traffic with the United States....The *Diario* states that a number of well-dressed ladies and gentlemen persit in going about and soliciting funds for the Cuban cause or refugees....The flag-ship *Severn* is in port; the health of her crew, and also that of the monitor *Saugus*, is excellent....The *Prensa* and the *Diario* publish a rumor that the particular whereabouts of President CESPEDES have been discovered, and that there is a probability of his capture. To avoid mistakes, it may be well to mention that this is the same old probability which the Spaniards have discovered for the past two years....Very few plantations continue grinding, and the sugar crop may be considered finished.

QMASIMODO.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

Spring-Time in England—Mr. Disraeli's Novel—Parliament—The Religious Situation—Gossip About Journals—Women's Suffrage.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 7, 1870.

In my last I mentioned the delightful weather of our English Spring, the blossoming landscape, and all the fresh loveliness of a warm April. May came in with cold northern winds, and even a slight fall of snow. The past week has been cold enough for fires. Still, my milkman has brought me a big bouquet of apple blossoms, and the lilacs are half in bloom. The landscape I look out on in my rather remote suburb is all green, white and rosy with meadows and orchards. In a grove which covers a hill-side by my bedroom window a cuckoo sings all day, insisting, in his monotonous, bell-like voice, exactly like a German clock, only so loud that I believe you can hear him two miles, that Spring and fine weather have come. And then, at 10 o'clock at night, when all is still and dark, the nightingale begins his wondrous song. I believe he sings all night. Whenever I wake he is singing his solitary and most delicious music. What does he do it for? Why sing alone his melodies when all the world is asleep, or ought to be singing to the moon, or these past moonless nights, to the stars? At the first streak of dawn the whole hill-side rings with the melodies of a hundred warblers, but the nightingale scorns to sing in a chorus, and probably goes to sleep. Is it the spirit of an opera singer, still turning night into day, and going to sleep in the morning? It is worth coming to England to hear the nightingale; but they are so rare that thousands of English have never heard one; and there are large districts where he is never heard at all. It is never seen or heard in Devon, Cornwall; rarely if ever in Wales; never in Scotland or Ireland. The nightingale is a bird of passage, and comes over from the shores of the Mediterranean about the middle of April. Its migrations are as eccentric as its song. The males come over by themselves three days or a fortnight before the females, build the nests and get ready for house-keeping. If a male is caught before the arrival of the females, he seems content enough with a life of caged celibacy; but, if taken after mating, pines and dies. His nocturnal melodies are probably intended for the amusement of his lady-love during the process of incubation.

MR. DISRAELI'S NOVEL.

The event of the week has been the publication of Mr. DISRAELI's novel, *Lothair*. It is an immense success. He was offered sixteen thousand pounds for the copyright, but refused the tempting bribe of eighty thousand dollars in gold, and published it on his own account with the solid old house of LONGMAN's. In plot, and to a considerable extent in its personages, *Lothair* is a close reproduction of *The Young Duke*. Not that Mr. DISRAELI meant it. He cannot help himself. He remembers ideas, but does not remember where he got them. On the death of the Duke of WELLINGTON he pronounced an eulogy on the hero of Waterloo, a part of which was almost a literal translation from THIERS. Of course Mr. DISRAELI does not need to borrow from anybody, but he is liable to repeat any one he read, and still more himself. *Lothair* is no-popery in excelsis—not the no-popery of the vulgar Whalleys and Murphys—but that of conservative High Church Angelicans. The hero is identified with the young Marquis of BUTE, and Archbishop MANNING is brevetted a Cardinal. Such no-popery as this only piques curiosity and promotes what Angelicans call perversion. As a novel, *Lothair* is full of interest and go. The papers have been full of it, and nearly all praise it highly.

PARLIAMENT.

Parliament had great fun the other night in extinguishing Mr. NEWDEGATE. The majority of two votes which he stole at 2 o'clock the other morning, when most of the Liberals were asleep, in favor of a Committee on Convents, made such an excitement in England and Ireland that Mr. GLADSTONE was obliged to intervene. The Premier was in a tight place. No-popery had stolen a march, and would not give up its gain without a fight; but the Land bill was thereby put in peril. It would not do to contemptuously reject Mr. NEWDEGATE's Committee—it would be worse to sanction it. Mr. GLADSTONE did as politicians generally do. He compromised—took a middle course—let the old man have his Committee but took from it all power of mischief. Mr. NEWDEGATE wanted to investigate the character, management and increase of conventual establishments as well as their property. Mr. GLADSTONE put forward a pronounced Protestant to speak against the whole proceeding as useless and mischievous, and then proposed to confirm the inquiry to the state of the law respecting all sorts of religious houses, Protestant as well as Catholic, and the tenure of their properties; whereupon Mr. NEWDEGATE was defeated, and the Ministerial compromise accepted by overwhelming majorities. And very well so. A mere inquiry respecting law and property by a fairly constituted Parliamentary Committee no one can object to. The law as it is, is absurd enough. A monk in England is simply an outlaw; he can be prosecuted, and the property of the monastery confiscated. If the inquiry had been gone into on Mr. NEWDEGATE's motion, every person called upon to give information could have refused on the ground that they would be criminating themselves. The nuns, I believe, had resolved to go to prison rather than answer a question, and, being accustomed to cells, they would find themselves quite at home in Newgate.

THE RELIGIOUS SITUATION.

The whole business—the state of the law and the no-popery fanaticism—is very absurd in a country which pretends to treat with perfect toleration more than two hundred forms of religious faith. There are 164 kinds in the United Kingdom. In British India there are some fifty millions of Mohammedans and a hundred millions of pagans or idolators, and their creeds, mosques, temples and social customs are treated with impartial toleration. More than half the subjects of Queen VICTORIA are polygamists—much less than half are Christians of any sort. In such an Empire the persecution and outlawry of Roman Catholics must be admitted to be the height of absurdity. Mr. WINTERBOTTOM, in his speech against NEWDEGATE, brought down the House and, probably, determined many votes by one happy phrase. Scouting the idea that England is in any danger from convents or Catholics, he said that no converts were made among sensible men, men of business, lawyers, doctors, &c. The only converts were women, parsons and peers; an assertion the House received with cheers and laughter There is certainly some truth in the remark. More clergymen of the Church of England have gone over to Rome than men of any other profession, and there are none to whom such a change is so great a sacrifice. There are, probably, more female than male converts, and either the proportion of the nobility is much the largest or it seems so, because we hear more about them. The *Rock* has to mourn this week over the perversion of Lady LAMBERT, widow of Admiral Sir GEORGE LAMBERT, K. C. B.

GOSSIP ABOUT JOURNALS.

The Marquis of BUTE, it is reported, but upon doubtful authority, has purchased the *Sun* newspaper, which is to be brought out as a morning penny paper in the Roman Catholic interest. A man ought to be able to establish a morning paper in London with an income of a million and a half of dollars a year, but it is no easy matter, as the *Pall Mall Gazette* has found to its heavy cost. After a good fight it has gone back to its old form and status, that of an evening paper. It was, I thought, a mistake to lower the price to a penny—a wilder mistake to try to compete with the *Times*. Then the paper itself got as heavy in its matter as in its cost. Its occasional paragraphs were spicy, but bitter, ill-natured, ironical, sarcastic and quite out of the depth of ordinary readers; while its leaders became ponderous, puffy, and, if I must say it, unreadable. Of course, I judge from my own stand-point, and if I cannot crib a paragraph from a dozen successive leaders, I consider them of no account. There may have been people who liked them—the writers and their sort, for example—but there are not enough of such people in the world to support a morning paper. Then the *Pall Mall* got very little advertising, and, with its expensive paper and costly staff, must have sunk a heap of money. The evening *Pall Mall Gazette*, if it goes resolutely back to its first style, will be welcomed by all its old friends with hearty delight.

WOMAN SUFFAGE.

Mr. JACOB BRIGHT has also had his triumph as the advocate of woman's suffrage. Early in the session he introduced a bill six lines long. It was a great advantage—such a little one. It provided that wherein in the new suffrage law the word man is used, it shall mean women also. This gives to both sexes the same right to vote, with the same qualification. The bill passed the second reading by a vote of 124 to 91—33 majority. And the woman's suffrage party is jubilant. Not that this will enable all women to vote, even if the bill is not killed in Committee, negatived by the Lords, or vetoed by the Queen. Only widows or spinsters—women paying rates and taxes, with no masculine incumbrances, could vote. No wife could neutralize the vote of her husband; no bevy of progressive daughters give a majority against their conservative father. Still, there are in England a great many independent women, who can now vote, when they choose to do so, in municipal elections. Take an idle old pleasure town like Bath, stocked with widows and old maids living in their own houses, with incomes from the public funds. In Bath there is one female to five male voters; in Bristol there is one to seven; Manchester, one to six; York, one to seven, &c. It is not only women of property, but lodging-house keepers, small shop-keepers, &c., who hire houses, and pay rates and taxes; and who, under Mr. BRIGHT's bill, will have the right to be considered men, and to vote for members of Parliament. Mr. JACOB BRIGHT—the name of his more distinguished brother, I fear, will never again appear in the records of Parliamentary eloquence—made a very telling speech in advocacy of his bill. Votes, he said, had not been given by Parliament to men as men, for thousands of men of intelligence and education had no votes. The qualifications it demanded might be possessed by the most base and ignorant. Men in a certain position, without respect to character, could vote; he demanded that women occupying the same position should exercise the same right. They have the same interests, they bear the same burdens.

"On the other side of the Atlantic 4,000,000 negroes had recently been enfranchised, and nobody would deny that the peace and prosperity of the Southern States were better secured by that measure. He was astonished to hear it stated that women were unfit for the franchise when he considered the number of women who were engaged in literature, at the head of educational establishments, managing farms and factories, controlling various industries throughout the country. It is sometimes said that women ought not to be political; it might as well be said that grass should not be green, and if they excluded a sufficiency of air and light and moisture, it would not long be so. With their daily Press, the ablest, most interesting and cheapest in the world, falling like snow-flakes on their houses, how could they prevent women being political? To say that women should not be political was to say that they should take no care of their children and no interest in the greatness and progress of their country. [Hear, hear.]"

Col SYKES seconded Mr. BRIGHT. The Government stood neutral, and the bill was read the second time, which affirms the principle, but it will not pass this many a day, for all that. The whole ground has to be fought over more than once, and several more important woman's rights will probably be granted before the doubtful privilege of voting for members of Parliament.

MONADNOCK.

Social Science—Papers to be Read at the Convention in Chicago.

The following papers will be read at the approaching meeting of the Western Social Science Association, in Chicago, June 8 and 9, 1870:

1. History the Teacher of Social Science. Rev. T. M. POST, D. D., St. Louis, Mo., Lecturer on History in Washington University.
2. The Present Political Crisis in England; considered in its Bearings on Political Science. GOLDWIN SMITH, Esq., Ithaca, N.Y., Lecturer on History in Cornell University.
3. The Treatment of Insanity. CHARLES A. LEE, M. D., Peekskill, N. Y., of the Medical College, Buffalo.
4. Schools for Idiots and Feeble-Minded Children; their Utility and Necessity. C. T. WILDER, M. D., Jacksonville, Ill., Superintendent of the Illinois Experimental School for Idiots, &c.
5. Industrial Education in Europe and America. Rev. G. M. GREGORY, D. D., LL. D., Champaign, Ill., Regent of the Illinois Industrial University.
6. The Articulate Instruction of Deaf Mutes. Miss CORNELIA H. TRASK, Jacksonville, Ill., of the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.
7. Present State of the Prison Reform in the United States. Rev. E. C. WINES, D. D., LL. D., New-York, Secretary of the New-York Prison Association.
8. Criminal Law. A. W. ALEXANDER, of St. Louis, Mo.
9. Minority Representation. Hon. JOSEPH MEDILL, Chicago, Ill.
10. Criminal Abortion. J. R. WEIST, M. D., Richmond, Ind.
11. The Air we Breathe. WM. H. CHURCHMAN, Esq., Indianapolis, Ind., Superintendent of the Illinois Blind Asylum.
12. The Great Danger. Hon. ISSAC MCKINLEY, Richmond, Ind.
13. Public Charity in the North-west. Rev. FRED. H. WINES, Springfield, Ill., Secretary of the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities.

The St. Louis City Treasurers' Defalcation—Another Libel Suit Against a St. Louis Paper—Pursuit of Indians.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—A suit was entered yesterday against JOHN D. HIEMAN, one of the bondsmen of M. E. SUSISKY, the late defaulting City Treasurer, for the full amount of the bond, $60,000. The other three bondsmen volunteered to pay their proportion of SUSISKY's bond, but HIEMAN refuses on the ground that the high officials knew of SUSISKY's defalcation several months before it was made public....Miss SARAH BUCKLEY, sister of ELIZA BUCKLEY, who recently obtained a verdict against the *Republican* for $5,000 on a slander suit, has sued the same paper for $25,000, she claiming to have been slandered equally with her sister....Dispatches received at head-quarters yesterday say Gen. FORSYTHE is in close pursuit of the Indians who recently attacked the working-parties on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, with a good prospect of overtaking them.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

POEMS. By GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND. Washington, D. C.: RHODES & RALPH. 1870.

Mr. TOWNSEND is what is popularly known as a "brilliant" writer. The precise force of the epithet we do not know. Discriminating public opinion awards it equally to the first of essayists and the last of penny-a-liners—to Mr. MATTHEW ARNOLD or M. PREVOST-PARADOL no more freely than to the local reporter of the Pipkinsville *Pioneer*. But in Mr. TOWNSEND's case, judging from his letters, there seems to be a measure of fitness in the qualification. Certainly nothing that we know of in epistolary literature can match the dazzling effulgence wherewith the "youngest of the war correspondents" was wont to marshal the adjectives of the language. His poems are, therefore, to some extent, a disappointment. Only here and there a feeble and uncertain flicker recalls the old-time coruscations of his rhetoric, the glory of his verbal pyrotechnics, the prismatic splendors of his imagery. "Baby at Sea" is perhaps one of the most satisfactory of his present efforts. The bold and tasteful metaphor by which the ocean-faring infant is made "a blood-drop in the sea," is quite in his olden vein, and when we learn in the next two lines that the blood-drop which is in the sea is also

"Deep in the driving steamer's rolling motion,"

where

"None so reposed as she,"

we feel, to emulate our author's paradoxical style, equally at home and at sea. Animated nature is ransacked in the next eight lines, to give adequate expression to Mr. TOWNSEND's fancy, and gulls and cats, zephyrs and visions, stars and billows, execute a sort of ecstatic *can-can* around the unconscious infantile blood-drop. The introduction of the harmless, necessary cat in especial is managed with an artistic grouping of effects:

"The ship's cat crept around her couch in wonder,
As if some bird were there,
Safe in the crash of billow and of thunder.
In the great Captain's care."

The author's zoölogical knowledge here stands him in good stead, and the well-known singular affection of the feline for the feathered tribe supplies him with a beautiful illustration. The tableau of the awe-struck tabby and the sleeping baby, otherwise blood-drop, otherwise bird, is at once natural and touching. But it seems an æsthetic blemish to bring an evidently subsidiary and incidental personage of the poem into such prominence as the last two lines show. The cat's safety is, comparatively speaking, unimportant, and there is a lack of dramatic motive in placing her so pointedly under the protection of Providence for merely acting out the generous feline nature. This puzzles us hardly less than the inconsistency of the lines that follow:

"Far in the bows the sailors said together,
As the black watch they scored.
'I marvel not we get so tranquil weather—
A baby is on board.'"

Now this passage is full of beauties. The curious coincidence of thought and speech in this simultaneous outburst of the gallant tars, the dramatic propriety of their language, the thrilling mystery of the scoring of the black watch, the phenomenal influence of the infant's presence on the weather, (as it were an embryo MERRIAM or THATCHER,) and the tribute to the superiority of the human reason in the contrast of the wondering cat and the unmarveling mariners, are all admirable strokes of genius. But either Mr. TOWNSEND or his sailors seem at fault in their weather wisdom; for the crash of billows and of thunder in the foregoing quatrain ought materially to interfere with the tranquillity of this. Yet the apparent inconsistency may be only another stroke of genius—one never knows where to look for these brilliant inspirations—and the defect, if such it be, is forgotten in the unique loveliness of the next stanza:

"Sea-giddy, while the bravest, sick of leisure,
Saw the white caps, afraid,
Rocked in the swells, she smiled, as for her pleasure
The waves such music made.

The steamer gasped, as in some drowning throttle,
And reeled in shaft and rod,—
She manned her life-boat, the nutritious bottle,
And pulled to realms of Nod."

From the ingenious euphemism for *mal de mer* in the first line to the gastronomic metaphor in the last couplet, this stanza awakens all our admiration; and, whether we regard its extreme unintelligibility or its romantic defiance of syntax, we must rank it with what we are sometimes asked to accept as the highest order of poetry.

Even better than this may seem to many the poem entitled, with suggestive boldness, "Missouri River." And, indeed, that mighty though turbid stream inspires Mr. TOWNSEND with some of his loftiest conceptions. Assuming for the nonce the character of the river, all Helicon mingles with his waters. Scornfully eyeing his "younger brother, who has robbed him of his name," he finds himself "still, in his shaggy length, more grand than he." "They," he exclaims vaguely, but proudly, "they lose my mutilation in my fame,—myself my sea!" This is so very hard to make sense of, that we know ourselves at once to be on the threshold of a great poem. The next stanza is even more encouraging:

"The bisons are my ripples, and their roar
But murmurs to my surges."

Pausing to investigate, we find that the bisons are ripples, (whence perhaps the "shaggy length,") and the roar of the ripples is murmurs to the surges. We wait no longer, but in an ecstasy of poetic imcomprehension, plunge wildly, with Mr. TOWNSEND, over "sun-nippled peaks of uncaressed snow,"

"The voidness of the prairie and the chasm,
Of chaos, and life's earlier and late
Birth-throe and spasm,"

to find refuge at last, breathless and exhausted, in the impenetrable mysteries of

"The vast-leafed forests in whose dazzling hues
Primeval beasts hide their insatiate frays,
Infinite swells, under whose silent blues
The great elk graze."

The "silent blues" and "the dazzling hues," and the frays which were hidden in the hues, we decline to grapple with, but the poetry of the expression "infinite swells," as applied to the "primeval beasts," will be realized by those who have watched Mr. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS' labors in reconstructing megatheriums and mastodons at the Central Park. After this stupendous journey, what wonder that the average intellect reels under the pressure and gives Mr. TOWNSEND occasion for the triumphant boast that

"Last of my monuments deferred long,
Mind feebly reasons upon sanguine things,
And down my rapids like a firefly's song,
The war-whoop rings."

That is to say the last and proudest of Mr. TOWNSEND's (*i. e.* Missouri River's) monuments is the reason, shattered by the strain of contemplating his vastness. This seems to us very fine—finer still, perhaps, the imbecility of the concluding lines which lends it point and illustration. Here, however, the poem should end; the two remaining stanzas are weak, easily understood, and detract from the symmetrical gibberish of the preceding verses.

Mr. TOWNSEND has nowhere as a whole surpassed this supreme effort; but scattered through his pages we have chanced on random pearls of almost as pure a luster. For example, in "The First Hunger:"

"The milk in the white wheat's breasts"

is a fine physiological figure, and two subsequent lines in the same poem,

"Yoked this stature, thou praised, to the clod,
Farewell to the leisure so dear,"

combine a striking indefiniteness of meaning with a touching simplicity of grammar. In "The Ride from Five Forks" the consciousness of genius finds vent in an apostrophe which recalls HORACE's famous egotism, "*Non usitatâ nec tenui ferar.*"

"Oh! wondrous Youth! through this grand ruth
Runs my boy's life its thread."

The metaphor here is a little mixed, and the "grand ruth" we give up at once, and abandon to the gleaners; but about the "wondrous Youth" with a capital Y and an interjection, there can be no mistake. Mr. TOWNSEND celebrates himself further in various places, notably in a sonnet with the occult heading "Czech," wherein, after lamenting the "dear nights" in "La Boheme," sweetened by the inspiring flow of gin and genius, he concludes that

"Ever thus convivial round the gate
Of Letters, have the Masters and the young
Loitered away their enterprises great,
Since Spenser revelled in the halls of State
And in his tavern rarest Johnson sung."

The spectacle of young Master TOWNSEND loitering away his enterprises great with roystering SPENSER and tuneful JOHNSON, convivial round the gate, appeals to our finest sensibilities. Yet it may be questioned if genius has not a certain responsibility for its gifts, and Mr. TOWNSEND is perhaps wrong in loitering away, in however good and convivial company, the hours that should be devoted to bringing forth future "Missouri Rivers" and "Babies at Sea." In "Little Grisette" and the "Sleighing Song" there is a suggestion of other temptations which lure our poet from the path of fame. As the former is a little naughty, we shall not quote it; but the latter gives so entrancing a picture of the wondrous youth's, if possible, still more wondrous sweetheart, that it must not be omitted.

It may be conjectured that the ordinary appliances of poetry would do scant justice to such a subject, and accordingly the peerless creature is introduced to us in this startling outburst of imagery:

"The valley glows beneath its snows,
Warm white between the hills;
As my young sweetheart's neck escapes
Up from its shapes of lacey crapes,
And dimples as it thrills."

It is not given to every one to understand this; the really sublime efforts of genius only the truly great intellect comprehends. The scoffer may derisively ask how the poet knows that the valley glows beneath its snows, or in what respect a valley between the hills can be said to resemble a sweetheart's neck escaping up, and whether shapes of lacey crapes are anything like moulds of fashion, and if not, what they are, and whether lacey crapes (unless perhaps the gloomy valley may have modified the temperature) are not the least bit unseasonable for sleighing, and what is the exact appearance of a neck in the process of dimpling and thrilling. But we who have the keener spiritual insight bid the scoffer avaunt, and we drown his base gibes in the jubilant chorus:

"Sweetheart, lo! the world is snow,
The bells say "come" and the heart says "go!"
Fear not to be chilly by my side, my lily,
Love glows warmest in the snow."

After this opening, it is, perhaps, superfluous for the author to inform us in the fourth stanza that

"Of all the world he is most young,"

or that

"Of all unsung by tune or tongue
He feels she's most fair."

Her praises, however, culminate in the following stanza, where we are told that

"The wild deer peer almost in fear,
She is so straight, so chaste,
The eagles scream down, where they hide.
Despite her pride to see me glide
My hand around her waist."

But here we have a difficulty. By a stretch of imagination we may conceive that the lady's straightness and chastity might excite the wild deer to peer in fear, but for the agitation of the eagles it is not so easy to account on any reasonable hypothesis. If eagles, indeed, were conversant with the laws of English grammar, they would assuredly scream at the mournful spectacle of Mr. TOWNSEND calmly *gliding* his hand, as if there were no such things as intransitive verbs in the language, and Mr. TOWNSEND's sweetheart taking pride in the atrocity. Perhaps aquiline modesty was offended by the manifest impropriety of the action. And, indeed, we put it to Mr. TOWNSEND if it is not somewhat inconsistent with the extreme straightness and chastity which so terrified the wild deer, for the lady not only to permit a young man's hand to be glided round her waist, but actually to be proud of the immodesty. Perhaps that was Mr. TOWNSEND's way of securing his lily from being chilly as he promises in the chorus. *Mais, fi donc,* Mr. TOWNSEND; what a scandal for the wild deer! And how damaging to the lacey crapes! And what do you suppose your sweetheart's mamma would say if she knew it? Next time, take advice and pay homage to chastity and grammar with a warming-pan.

Our poet's muse, however, is, in the main, a decorous one and seldom betrayed into these excesses. "The Little Grisette," truly, is indiscreet, but the fault, after all, is BERANGER's and not Mr. TOWNSEND's. "The Pigeon Girl," too, reveals a wayward fancy, but is chiefly remarkable for the wondrous feat of a certain athletic and wondrous dryadess, who thus moves heaven and earth:

"In the archway's green caress
Rides the wondrous dryadess—
*Thrills the grass beneath her press
And the blue-eyed sky above.*"

But here we must pause and tear ourselves unwillingly away from Mr. TOWNSEND's allurements. We have mentioned only a tithe of their number; his "strangely-knit replies" and "lions of lore;" his "cataracts climbing the beard of the lake;" his pre-Raphaelite vigor of touch, as shown in "Wild Cat Junction"—"the stark gin mill," "the scrubby woods, that know no satyr but the skunk," the Judge "who in his shirt-sleeves told the law and spit a slimy peck;" his invention, exhibited in such adverbs as "ruthly," "truthly," "dearthly;" his discoveries in orthoëpy, which give us such rhymes as "Circe" (qu. Cirky?) and "turkey," "Nestor" and "orchestra," "zeal" and "ordeal," "before us" and "auroras," "cleave" and "shrieve," (probably "shrive")—these and similar charms the attentive reader will find in profusion through the book. We said at the beginning that Mr. TOWNSEND's poetry was not equal to his prose; but, on reflection, we conclude it must be because no combination of words of which the language is capable, can equal his prose. His poetry comes as near to it as possible, and that is distinction enough. We recommend him, however, in any future edition of these poems to omit one or two like "The Circuit Preacher," which unite the error of sense with the weakness of sentiment, and are plain, simple and intelligible to a degree at once commonplace and ridiculous. These are unworthy of his genius and detract from the effect of masterpieces like "Missouri River" and "Baby at Sea."

WONDERS OF THE HUMAN BODY. From the French of A. LE PILEUR, Doctor of Medicine. Illustrated by forty engravings, by Léveillé.

In the original French, Dr. PILEUR's manual has gained great acceptance. Popularity is perhaps no true test of the merit of a scientific treatise, but we believe the facts and influences, as well as the excellent engravings of this little work, will stand the scrutiny of a critical anatomist. The claims set up for it in the preface—that mothers and daughters may read it without being repelled or shocked, and that the young will find their interest sustained by incidental digressions to more attractive matters—are fairly warranted by the text. It seems rather widely digressive to treat of phrenology and music in connection with the anatomy of the skull and vocal organs, but the subjects are intelligibly treated, and add greatly to the general interest of the book. *The Wonders of the Human Body* is neither the least useful nor the least attractive of the popular "Library of Wonders," to which it pertains.

THE PRIVATE LIFE OF GALILEO. Boston: NICHOLS & NOYES. 1870.

A deep and pathetic interest is linked to the lives of these martyrs to science, who, in the midst of almost universal slavery, vindicated the right of free inquiry in the face of persecution and in defiance of the prejudices and intolerance of Bishops, Popes and Councils. Such a one was GALILEO, with whose name we connect the beginning of a new era in the history of astronomy, and to whom we are indebted, if not for the invention, at least for the application of the telescope, and by which, at all events, he was made "the first observer of marvelous things unrevealed to by-gone ages." His philosophic mind took a comprehensive view of his favorite science; he collected and combined the results of all who had preceded him, and becoming convinced of the absolute truth of the doctrine of COPERNICUS, he proclaimed his opinions,—not, however, without some fear that he was exposing himself to the persecution from which death alone preserved the originator of the system. His anxieties were well founded. His letter to CASTELLI on the Copernican doctrine—published in the present volume—brought down upon him the weight of the Church's indignation, and in the sentence of the Tribunal of the Supreme Inquisition, which was signed by seven Cardinals, GALILEO is stated to "hold as true the false doctrine taught by many, that the sun was the center of the universe, and immovable, and that the earth moved and had also a diurnal motion." For this and other teachings held by the priests to be expressly contrary to Holy Writ, he was condemned to severe punishment. The account of his trial assumes new interest from the important details recently brought to light by M. DE L'ESPINOIS, whose researches among the archives of the Vatican have been of important service to the compiler of this work. The correspondence between GALILEO and his daughter shows not only the elevation of his character, but the affectionate gentleness of his disposition, as well as her love and veneration for him. Their letters have a tender, human and personal interest. They include many minor details which awaken our sympathy for one whose life, so occupied with severe studies, so useful to science, with such a vast fund of knowledge, which he was anxious to impart, was still so much disturbed by the care of providing for his family and relatives. There is something very touching in the confidence with which his daughter makes known to him her trifling wants, and charges him with commissions, feeling certain that he will fulfill them; while his temper does not appear to be ruffled at being called from his great work on the Ptolemaic and Copernican systems, to mend the convent clock, and send CELESTE more scraps for patchwork. From these letters we glean much curious information respecting the state of society in Italy in the sixteenth century.

THE NATIONS AROUND. By A. KEARY. MACMILLAN & CO., London and New-York. 1870.

This book, which takes us back almost to the beginning of recorded time, testifies to the research and labor, no less than to the ingenuity, of the writer. It contains a brief summary of the early history of those great empires whose people were nearly connected with the Hebrews. The first four chapters are devoted to the life and wanderings of Abraham. A description of the countries through which he passed, their character, religion, language, and general way of life, is given in an intelligent and agreeable way. The most noticeable chapter is that which gives an account of the Book of the Dead. It forms a part of the sacred literature ascribed to Thoth-Hermes, and contains, among other things, the journey of a disembodied spirit, and its progress through successive stages until it reaches the presence of Osiris, who is seated in the Hall of Perfect Truth, where the spirit is put on trial before forty-two assessors of the dead. A copy of the celebrated Judgment picture serves to illustrate the text. An unusual degree of interest attaches to the sketch the writer has given of an Egyptian historical romance, supposed to have been written about the time of Moses. The narrative is assumed to be fictitious, but the characters are all real, the hero being Setna, the son of Ramses the Second. He has an interview with the spirit of a deceased priestess, who relates the story of her life, and from whom he desires to obtain a book; she is unwilling to let him have it, and her husband wakes up to life to warn Setna against indulging his curiosity; the hero is obstinate, and the matter is settled by a game of draughts, played by the living and the dead, who agree that the winner shall carry off the coveted volume. Assyrian and Babylonian history occupy several chapters, and the book ends with descriptions of the antiquities preserved in the British Museum.

—Among the latest compositions bearing the imprint of SCHIRMER are a waltz and a romance, both by Signor CARLO BOSONI. The waltz is entitled "La Gioja," and was composed for and dedicated to Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG. We understand that it is now part of that artist's repertory, a fact which certainly is of some weight in favor of its worth. It is tuneful and brilliant, and although intended to display to the full the power and flexibility of a light soprano of very high culture, it is not deformed by any of the opportunities for feats by the suggestion of which musicians of less skill than Signor BOSONI evince their ignorance of the legitimate resources of a vocalist, and succeed only in confounding the untutored listener. The romance is entitled "Altri Di," and stands out with its companion piece from the mass of mediocre musical literature, not only by the charm of its subject, but by its full and masterly treatment.

Books Received.

—LEYPOLDT & HOLT, New-York. 1870. *Hammer and Anvil.* A novel by FRIEDRICH SPIELHAGEN. From the German. By WILLIAM HAND BROWNE.

—CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER, Philadelphia. *The Household Treasury.* Designed for household use, and for boarding-houses, restaurants, &c.

—HENRY C. LEA, Philadelphia. 1870. *Superstition and Force.* Essays on the Wager of Law, the Wager of Battle, the Ordeal, Torture. By HENRY C. LEA. Second edition. Revised.

—J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Philadelphia. 1870. *Ivy Leaves.* By MARY ELLEN ATKINSON.

—FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., Boston. 1870. *The Naturalist's Guide.* By C. J. MAYNARD. With illustrations by E. L. WEEKS.

—HURD & HOUGHTON, New-York. 1870. *A Treatise on the Christian Doctrine of Marriage.* By HUGH DAVEY EVANS, LL.D. With a biographical sketch of the author and an appendix, &c.

—FREE PRESS ASSOCIATION, Burlington, Vt. 1870. [illegible]. By C. C. BENEDICT, [illegible].

—[illegible]. By ROBERT BURTON RODNEY, U. S. N. (No publisher), Philadelphia. 1870.

—WM. W. SWAYNE, Brooklyn and New-York. *The Scottish Minstrel.* The songs and song-writers of Scotland subsequent to BURNS.

—National Temperance Society, New-York. 1870. *Jug or Not.* By MRS. J. MCNAIR WRIGHT, author of *John and the Demijohn.*

—FRANCIS BUTLER, New-York. 1870. First series of *Butler's Poetical Sketches.* By FRANCIS BUTLER, author of the *Spanish Teacher, &c.*

—A. ROMAN & CO., New-York and San Francisco. 1870. *Scenes of Wonder and Curiosity in California.* By J. M. HUTCHINGS, of Yosemite.

—EBENEZER HASKELL, Philadelphia. 1870. *The Trial of Ebenezer Haskell in Lunacy, and His Acquittal before Judge Brewster, &c.*

—PATRICK DONOHOE, Boston. 1870. *The Two Sisters.* A tale for the "Good Shepherd." By Lady HERBERT.

—MACMILLAN & CO., London and New-York. 1870. *Contributions to the Theory of Natural Selection.* A series of essays. By ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE, author of *The Malay Archipelago, &c.*

CURRENT NOTES.

Three citizens of Baltimore were assassinated at different times last week.

Many of the paper mills in Virginia and North Carolina are using wood from the Dismal Swamp in the manufacture of newspaper.

Names, particularly those of French statesmen, frequently suffer a sea-change in coming through the cable.

A pair of runaway horses overturned seven hives of bees in Illinois last week, and the enraged bees stung them to death.

The Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal* anxiously asks us, If water is a beverage what is to be done with the beer? That is easily answered. The beer must be put down.

It is reported that a Boston publisher has a book in press called *The Way to Glory and the Road to Destruction.* Part one describes a visit to New-York, and part two, a visit to Chicago.

The Harvard Club in Cincinnati is to hold hereafter an annual meeting in May and dine together in October. The latter meeting will probably prove quite as attractive as the one in May.

It is denied that the enactment of a law forbidding persons to marry before they reach years of discretion is opposed by clergymen, because they apprehend that their day for big fees would then be past.

A convention is to be held in Chicago on Wednesday and Thursday to organize a North-western Woman's Franchise Association, and to adopt measures for canvassing the North-western States in behalf of woman's suffrage.

One of the best speeches made in either House of Congress this session was made the other day by Senator RAMSEY, of Minnesota. He said: "Let us quit talking and commence voting." Only this and nothing more.

Major-Gen. MEADE has accepted an invitation to attend the ceremonies in Pittsburg on Decoration Day, and his old comrades of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association will receive him.

It is reported from Bangor, Me., that Hon. ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr., (who is not sick, and has not recently been sick,) is in that city with a letter in his pocket from Gen. CHAMBERLAIN, declining to accept another nomination for Governor from any source.

A Texas man, who has heard that he is the rightful heir to any number of million pounds and the title of Duke in Germany, announces that he cares nothing about the title, as he would not give up the title of an American citizen and the pride of being a Texan for all the dukedoms in Germany; but he is going after the money.

A New-Haven gentleman assembled his friends in his orchard the other day and invited each one to select a branch on which should grow the pears for his or her eating, the name of the person being affixed upon a label. In the harvest time they are to meet again and enjoy the fruit.

Hon. A. J. RANSIER, Chairman of the South Carolina Republican State Central Committee, has published a card, in which he expresses his disapproval of the refusal of the Republicans of the First Congressional District to call a nominating convention, as he believes their action must tend to disorganize the party.

The St. Louis *Tribune* says that the people of Missouri care nothing about an agricultural school, but do care something about a school of mines, which they want to be located in the mining region in the south-eastern portion of the State, and to be "a real, practical and thorough school and not a pretentious sham."

A Colorado critic apologizes for the shortcomings manifest in his account of a recent performance, by saying that he was compelled to hang on to the gallery and let his feet hang down among the audience, and that all he could do was to interview the man who hung by his side and give his opinion.

A New-Haven paper, which speaks in enthusiastic terms of the operations of the General Hospital Society of that city, gives some statistics gleaned from the directors' report for last year, including the somewhat remarkable statement that "the average cost per patient was $5 22, exclusive of rent or repairs."

The Baltimore *American* says that the Fifteenth Amendment celebration in that city last week promoted, instead of retarding, the growth of kindliness between the two races, although a few years ago such a demonstration would have been impossible there; it would have been hooted, insulted, assaulted, and might have ended in a terrible tumult.

A New-Hampshire woman went into hysterics when she found that a telegram to her husband was worded thus: "The little darlings are doing well, and are looking quite pretty. Please send their board money." She felt relieved when she learned on his return home that the telegram referred to a couple of small dogs.

Senator CRAGIN has written a letter to a New-Hampshire paper, denying a statement made by it that he had voted for a joint resolution making a "new grant" of forty-seven million acres of public lands to the Northern Pacific Railroad, and asserting that he would rather cut off his right hand than vote for such a grant. He says the resolution he voted for made no new or additional grant of lands.

Gen. BUTLER, a Richmond correspondent says, last week telegraphed to his agent at Hampton, Va., to admit the large body of insurgent colored squatters now on SMITH's farm, in that vicinity, to free quarters on his lands lying on Back River, where he owns extensive tracts. The negroes accepted the offer, and thus was settled in a peaceful way a difficulty that had threatened to result in riot and bloodshed.

The Montreal *Witness* learns from parties conversant with the condition of that city, that there are between two and three thousand dwellings standing vacant, representing a diminution of population to the extent of from ten to fifteen thousand persons. This shows that the emigration to the United States is still continued. It is not unusual for 200 French Canadians to go off in a single day from the Bonaventure Station.

The first book-publishing house in New-Haven has been established by C. C. CHATFIELD & Co. Several new books are announced by them, among others, Dr NOAH PORTER's *American Colleges and the American Public.* Of the work, Prof. PORTER says: "These papers are designed to meet the objections which have been directed against the college system, and to offer some suggestions in respect to the reforms which are necessary and practical."

A Boston auctioneer, who has some lots to sell, informs the Boston public that "the great natural advantages of this place for the erection of dwellings contribute largely in giving effect to the labor of art,—'where radiant Summer landscapes in truthful brightness shine'—and every embellishment can be made to harmonize with the beauties that Nature, with so liberal a hand, has scattered around." And he calls upon them to witness the buoyancy of children in a spot like this, gamboling on the green grass, with their rosy, sun-burnt faces 'wreathed in smiles, and their ringing laugh so sweet and free,' mingling in harmony with the gay songsters of the wood, that warble their sweetest music to the summer air."

Gen. GEORGE W. MORGAN is not the most sanguine even of the Democratic members of the House. In a recent letter he says: "Among the many great evils which afflict our country, the system of wholesale land robbery, which has grown up within ten years, I regard as the most dangerous to our free institutions, and, if allowed to be continued, the day is not distant when we shall have a law of primogeniture, and based upon it an aristocracy more odious, less cultivated and more overbearing than that of England. I have full confidence in the public virtue and patriotism of the great body of the people; but, while preaching liberty, they have become so completely the slaves of party as to appear almost willing to become enslaved themselves. However, it is our duty not to despair, but with faith in God, and continued trust in man, to strike squarely and honestly for reform."

COMMUNICATIONS.

Decline of American Commerce—The Duty on Iron.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your paper of yesterday you have an article upon the decline of American commerce and the remedy. There have been a great many such articles, and all attribute this decline to the duty on iron. Now, if the duty on iron was taken off, could we then compete with the English? Is not the item of labor a large one in the construction of iron steam or sailing ships? And does not the Englishman work for one-fourth to one-third of what the same class get here? Then, supposing iron and labor were the same, could you compete with the Englishman who is satisfied with two and a half per cent., and you would want ten per cent. on your capital invested? I wish you would give your views on this aspect of the question, as I never have seen it given. W. B. COGSWELL.

SATURDAY, May 14, 1867.

The Oneida Outrage—What Should be Done for the Survivors and With Capt. Eyre.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As I was riding down Broadway a few days ago, I happened to notice in the midst of the crowd a couple of jolly old tars (fine specimens of the regular-built sailor) wearing the navy blue. Somehow my attention was drawn toward them with unusual interest, and as I came nearer to them my eyes were riveted upon their caps, to catch if possible the name of the vessel to which the men belonged. In a moment I had spelled out the word *Oneida.* Imagine then the renewed interest with which I watched those noble fellows until they had passed away from my sight.

With this reminder of that fearful scene enacted in Yokohama Bay last January fresh in my memory, will you permit me through your valuable columns to institute the inquiry: What is our Government doing, or what does it propose to do, toward obtaining redress for the loss of that steamer and all those precious lives?

I am aware that an investigation was ordered by Congress a few weeks since, and that the official documents from the United States Naval Court of Inquiry, which sat at Yokohama, have been received at Washington. But we hear nothing more about the matter. Meanwhile Capt. EYRE, upon whose guilty soul rests the awful responsibility—first of running down an American frigate, (as it would seem, almost with deliberate purpose, or at all events as the result of gross carelessness,) and then of leaving the ship, with its human freight, to sink, without turning a hand to help one of the poor drowning men—this Capt. EYRE, who has already served out four of his six months' suspension from official duties, is heard making complaint to the Home Government in regard to the severity of his punishment!

Are we as a nation to rest satisfied with such trifling as this on a subject so full of solemn and momentous import? Can it be that the present Administration shall see that great criminal go unwhipt of justice, yet lift no voice in protest against the outrage? Though dead, Capt. WILLIAMS and his brave officers and crew yet speak; and what may we imagine them saying to us? Something, perhaps, like this: "Demand of Great Britain, in terms so positive as to preclude the possibility of misunderstanding, that the man at whose hands we lost our lives receive the punishment which he deserves." FIAT JUSTITIA.

MILFORD, Conn., Monday, May 16, 1870.

The James River and Kanawha Canal—Important Statements.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your issue of today, the 16th inst., contains a clause relating to the action of the Senate Committee at Washington having in charge the proposition to unite the James and Kanawha rivers by a canal. Said clause also states that "recent examinations by the Engineer Corps have disclosed the fact that it is impossible to procure a sufficient supply of water at the summit for any adequate canal on this route."

Some years since I was employed by the James River and Kanawha Canal Company to make surveys for the extension of said canal from Buchannan to Covington, both villages upon the James River, to which former place the canal was at that time being constructed. My examinations ultimately extended to the top of the mountain, near the White Sulphur Springs. Somewhat previous to the time that I was there, there had been careful and elaborate examinations by competent engineers, of the top of the mountain, with reference to the construction of reservoirs for reserving the water falling upon the mountain in rain and snow. Rain gauges also had been in use several years on the mountain, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of water falling upon the mountain per annum—all of which resulted in the conclusion, by competent engineers, that localities for sufficient reservation were available—that the rain and snow falling upon the mountain upon a very extensive tract, and reserved, together with the natural streams of water available on the summit, (which are considerable and reliable,) would afford water ample for an active navigation.

The estimated cost of said reservation was about eight millions of dollars, which, together with the want of more Anglo-Saxon enterprise and perseverance—and not the question of the supply of water—are the only reasons why said rivers have not been united long ere this time. Furthermore, several of the most eminent geologists of the country had been employed to examine the substrata and material of the mountain as to the question whether or not the reserved water could be retained, (excepting evaporation.) The reports of said geologists were that the reservation in that respect was sure.

The figures, reports, &c., necessary to establish all that I have said are available in the archives of said Company. These rivers can be united by a canal for less than two-fifths of the fifty millions said Committee talk about, and most of the elevation upon both slopes can be overcome by inclined planes as upon the Morris Canal. I have taken this liberty, to correct a most egregious mistake of said Committee, involving surely an unfair and damaging representation of the case. J. B. MILLS, C. E.

PEEKSKILL, Monday, May 16, 1870.

Who Introduced Soda-Water?—Another Story.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to protest against the dissemination of errors on the subject of soda-water, through your issue of yesterday (Sunday.) The writer on the subject of soda-water states that soda-water was introduced in Philadelphia, in 1857, (which I suppose is meant for 1837,) by one JAYNE—thence it spread all over the United States. Second, in Europe it has been introduced since the Exposition in Paris. It is either stated or implied that soda-water (water saturated under pressure with carbonic acid) was, previously to the Paris Exposition, unknown in Europe.

I have nothing to object to the first statement. For aught I know, soda-water was first introduced in this country in 1837, certainly not in 1857.

You will find in *Richardson & Watt's Technology,* volume 1, part 4, page 233, that the first attempt to impregnate water with carbonic acid was made by THURNIESSER, in 1560. It was, however, only in 1750 that the attempt was successful. It was obtained by mixing water, muriatic acid, and carbonate of soda in a closed vessel. This was not properly our modern soda-water—which is water impregnated with carbonic acid, but holding no salts in solution. The employment of such water was suggested in 1772, by Dr. PRIESTLEY. After this date, we find [illegible] manufacturing carbonic acid water in Stettin, in 1787. PAUL erected a similar manufactory in Paris, in 1799, and SUAVE one in Dresden, in 1815. We find that, in 1818, CHAS. PLINTH obtained a patent in England for a soda-water fountain, in which is mentioned "water simply impregnated with carbonic acid."

Respectfully your servant, C.

BROOKLYN, E. D., Sunday, May 8, 1870.

Soda-Water—What it is and Who Originated it.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Soda-water, not only as a luxury, but as a wholesome drink, has been established for more than a hundred years. It was from a knowledge of its manufacture and medical properties that Dr. MURRAY, better known as "Magnesia MURRAY," discovered in 1808 the renowned preparation of fluid magnesia. Sir JAMES MURRAY, after discovering the process of dissolving the crude magnesia, found that his fortune was made and that his professional time would be more profitably devoted to the new discovery, confined himself to the preparation of the fluid magnesia, and it was not until his partner, Mr. DOWNS established both the preparations of fluid magnesia and soda-water in Dublin, in 1818, that the fountain soda-water was brought to perfection. As the name of soda-water implies, it must contain carbonate of soda, otherwise it is a worthless compound, causing loss of appetite and disarrangement of the stomach. Soda-water must be brought under high pressure, with a definite proportion of carbonate of soda to the fluid ounce. The sulphuric acid must be of the specific gravity of 1850 and the chalk or marble of the purest kind, and when all the ingredients are chemically combined, must be highly impregnated with carbonic acid gas. Thus will be prepared a grateful and wholesome drink for the stomach and a corrector of acidity.

Ginger beer and lemonade are in use for the last seventy years, but no medical virtues were ever accorded to them. The nauseous and sickening compound called soda-water, reviewed in the NEW-YORK TIMES of May 8, may be simply tested by drinking the gas water without the syrup; thus the whole process will be laid bare, as it will be perceived that there is neither a proper impregnation of gas or a particle of alkali in its preparation. A chemist giving a contrary certificate would be put down as a charlatan. H. H.

Music in Central Park—A Plea for Sunday Concerts.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read in this morning's paper that the musical performances at Central Park are to be resumed this (Saturday) afternoon. Why can't we have a Sunday afternoon performance as well? I am a business man, and find it utterly impossible to get away during the week, except at rare intervals. There are thousands in the same condition. To us all it would be a great privilege if we could have the opportunity of listening to a little good music on the only day of the week when it is practicable for us to reach the Park. The much larger class of *laboring men,* pure and simple, are still more interested in the matter. Can not the Park Commissioners do something to satisfy so innocent a craving? BUSINESS MAN.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 21, 1870.

EMIGRATION.

Comparative Statements of the German and Irish Influx—The Irish in the Majority.

The erroneous impression has gone abroad that the number of immigrants arriving here from Ireland is far below that of the Germans. In order that the TIMES' readers may be properly informed as to the true state of immigration with regard to these two nationalities, we subjoin the following tables, made up from the books of the Commissioners of Emigration, beginning Jan. 1, 1847, and bringing the exact figures down to Saturday last. It will be noticed that in 1847 the numbers of immigrants arrived from Germany and Ireland nearly balanced each other, there being a difference of only 134 for that year in favor of the Germans, That was the terrible famine-year in Ireland, and we see that during the four years immediately following, 1848, '49, '50 and '51, the excess of immigration was largely in favor of the Irish. In 1852, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57 and '58, it will be noticed, the tide turned in favor of the German element, and from 1859 to 1864, excepting the year 1861, was again changed, bringing hither a greater proportion of Milesians than of Teutons. In 1865, '66, '67, '68 and '69, however, the Germans regained the ascendency, and have retained it, the excess gradually diminishing down to the present time. In April, 1869, for instance, there were 1,194 more German than Irish immigrants; but during the month of April last past, the Irish outnumber the Germans by 1,523. Thus far during the present month the comparative excess of German arrivals is 470 only, while for the same period of time last year the excess of Germans was 4,993; so that it would appear that the Irish immigration is again "going to the 'fore." This appears still more palpable, too, when we compare the whole number of arrivals for the present year with the number for the same period of time last year. In 1869, the Germans, up to May 21, were in excess 12,406; this year, however, they lead the Irish thus far only 1,039.

From some cause which we will not attempt to divine, the German immigration during 1866, '67, '68, and '69, received an impetus which put it largely in excess of all others, and hence people argued that the aggregate for the past twelve years would show a much larger German element brought to these shores than has been brought from Ireland. The fact is just the reverse, however. If a difference be struck between the totals of the two classes from 1847 to 1869, (including both those years,) we find it to be 27,755 in favor of the Irish; and deducting the excess of 1,039 credited to the Germans up to Saturday last for the year 1870, we must still leave the Irish ahead by 26,716, since 1847. Doubtless, if the present ratio of Irish immigration be kept up, as the figures seem to imply it will be, the end of 1870 will find the Milesian element again in advance of the incomers from Faderland, and, possibly, they will hold that position for another five years; for by some unknown law which appears to govern this matter, the tide of immigration, as between these two classes of people, changes about every semi-decade. Those well informed on this subject say that the emigration from Ireland to the United States would be much greater this year than it is except for the fact that the efforts at Governmental reform in Ireland, which English statesmen are now making, keep many in the old country who otherwise would find a home in this. These are hoping (we trust not against hope) that a brighter future is opening up for Old Erin, and that under a revised and more just system of tenant-right and property-holding than has prevailed in the past, with the abolition of laws which now discriminate against those in Ireland who are "native and to the manner born," the time is fast approaching when Ireland will be ruled by Irishmen, and not by English stipendiaries. There may be force in this averment. It is a lamentable fact that of the Irish who come to this country, the far greater number prefer to risk the chance of getting a precarious subsistence in our large cities than to seek the almost certain competency which awaits them in the wide West, were they wise enough to settle there. It would be far better for them, as well as for the labor markets of our cities, already overstocked, were those who come in the future to imitate the foresight of the Germans who act upon a different principle, and who are, to their honor and credit, be it said, doing so much to build up the waste places of our extensive country, and are "making the wilderness to bloom as the rose." We subjoin the tables showing the comparative immigration of Irish and of Germans since the year 1847:

	From Ireland.	From Germany.		From Ireland.	From Germany.
1847....	52,946	53,180	1859....	32,652	28,270
1748....	98,061	51,973	1860....	47,330	37,899
1849....	112,591	55,705	1861....	25,784	27,139
1850....	117,038	45,535	1862....	32,217	27,740
1851....	163,306	69,919	1863....	92,157	35,002
1852....	118,131	118,611	1864....	89,399	57,446
1853....	113,164	119,644	1865....	70,462	83,451
1854....	82,302	176,986	1866....	68,047	106,716
1855....	43,043	52,892	1867....	65,134	117,591
1856....	44,276	56,113	1868....	47,571	101,989
1857....	57,119	80,974	1869....	66,204	99,605
1858....	25,075	31,874			
				1,641,009	1,638,254

Continuing the enumeration down to the present time we find that the relative proportion of emigrants, of the two classes (Irish and German) for 1870, up to May 21, Saturday last, is as follows, compared with the same period for 1869:

—1869.—	Irel'd.	Ger.	—1870.—	Irel'd.	Ger.
January.......	745	3,233	January.......	1,012	2,140
February......	809	1,778	February......	1,403	1,634
March.........	2,969	5,727	March.........	3,409	4,142
April.........	8,258	9,456	April.........	9,799	8,276
May (to 21st)..	7,861	12,854	May (to 21st)..	8,838	9,308
Total......	20,642	33,048	Total......	24,461	25,500

The steam-ship *Smidt* arrived on Saturday from Bremen, with 633 emigrants. On the same day the steam-ship *Erin* arrived from Liverpool, with 1,290 emigrants, and the sailing ship *Cynosure,* from Liverpool, with 43 passengers, making the aggregate number of emigrants landed at Castle Garden in one day 1,966.

Temperance Meeting at the Cooper Institute—Singing and Speeches.

The usual Sunday evening temperance meeting at the Cooper Institute, was fairly attended last evening. Rev. STEPHEN W. MERRITT, Jr., presided, and after singing by the Marion Glee Club, introduced Rev. WM. HOSMER, Editor of the *Northern Independent* and Chairman of the State Committee of the Anti-Dram-Shop Party. He thought that the cause was in the same position now that it was in forty years ago. It was time to ask what they should do, and that question he proposed to consider. It was a slander on the Almighty to say that men were formed with a natural appetite for strong liquors. He did not believe in reliance on the "moral suasion" plan. That was only half the work; the ballot was the only power with which to fight intemperance. Intemperance had its origin in the liquor traffic; that traffic was ungodly and denounced by every one. It could only be successfully arrested by the ballot. These points, and especially the last one, were discussed at some length. It was unfortunate that the friends of temperance were divided on the subject. He was in favor of a third or temperance party, and such a one having been already organized, he desired to present its claims. Republicans and Democrats declined an alliance with this third party and so they had to fight alone. It was a question now of perdition or a third party. Organization was necessary to insure success. With an appeal to men to aid the new party, Mr. HOSMER ended his remarks.

Rev. Mr. MERRITT and Mr. JUDSON made a few remarks, and the meeting adjourned.

New-England Congregational Services at Rutgers Chapel—Contemplated Erection of a New Church—Rev. Merrill Richardson, Worcester, Mass., its Future Pastor.

Rev. Mr. MERRILL RICHARDSON, the popular pastor of the Salem-street Church, Worcester, Mass., preached, by invitation, at Rutger's Chapel, Fifth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, yesterday morning, before the members of the New-England Congregational Church. Services are but temporarily conducted in Rutgers Chapel while the arrangements for the erection of a new church in the upper portion of the City are in contemplation. In this church Rev. Mr. RICHARDSON has been offered, by the unanimous voice of the members, the position of pastor, at a salary of $6,000, and hough he has formally declined the offer, it is onfidently expected that eventually he will accept it. The announcement that he would discourse yesterday morning drew large numbers to hear him, and the name as a preacher he has acquired, excited an interest and an expectation which the event itself fully justified. He spoke from the text: "If a man die he shall live again," (Job, xiv., 14,) which he forcibly expounded, showing by reference to Scripture and nature the existence of a glorified state beyond the grave as the reward of Christian virtue. At the conclusion of the services the prominent members of the church were introduced to Rev. Mr. RICHARDSON, and he was again earnestly solicited to become their pastor. He did not give a decided answer, but they congratulate themselves on finally succeeding with him. The reverend gentleman also discoursed in the evening in the same church.

"Divine and Human Punishment" Considered and Contrasted, by Rev. Dr. Frothingham.

Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM preached at Lyric Hall, yesterday morning, on "Divine and Human Punishments." Taking his text from Romans xii., 19 and 20, the reverend gentleman went on to show how, in the providential order, crime was sure to be punished, not in accordance with the view of punishment that generally obtained among men, but in accordance with the fixed and positive laws which God had ordained for the government of the world. He instanced as an example of the certainty and power of this retributive law of Divine justice the case of Cain, who declared, "my punishment is greater than I can bear." The speaker alluded also to the fitness of God's punishment; it follows the transgression and sticks to it. God, he said, makes no fine discriminations in this respect; he sets up no theory of insanity on behalf of the offender. Crime once committed, punishment is not only certain, but its character is proportioned to, and relatively bears upon, the offense. No system of human law, he contended, ever approached that of the Almighty in severity, and its exact fitness as a penalty for crime was in striking contrast with man's attempts to punish offenses. It was because of the fitness of God's punishments that mankind acknowledged their justice. Severe as they were, men knew that these penalties were rightfully placed. The true punishment for murder, the speaker said, should be to convict the offender, and then send him forth, a fugitive and a vagabond over the face of the earth, as Cain was sent. Thieves should be made to restore the property stolen, or to spend the balance of their lives in efforts in that direction. His chief objection to capital punishment was, that it is too merciful toward the offender. The man who ruins others by selling them intoxicating drinks, or by enticing them to spend their means in his gambling-hell, should be made to support the families that are brought to poverty by his devices and lures; then the penalty would be proportioned to the offense. Our whole system of punishment broke down, he thought, because of the inadequacy and irrelevancy of the penalties we impose when these are compared to the offences committed. The preacher strongly recommended that, in the family order, children should be taught to consider the great love their parents have for them—then they would not offend. And, in the same way, when the world at large was properly instructed that God's punishments were imposed simply because He loved mankind, then our human penalties would be of a character calculated to prevent evil doing instead of punishing evil deeds.

The Friends' Yearly Meeting.

The yearly meeting of the Hicksite branch of the Friends commenced yesterday, the exercises being held in the Meeting-house at the corner of Rutherford-place and East Fifteenth-street. The edifice was thronged both in the morning and afternoon, but the services were of little interest to those not members of the society. Mrs. RHODY LAMB spoke in the morning, and AARON MACY and Mrs. NEATHER in the afternoon. The business meetings will commence this morning at 10 o'clock, and will be resumed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. On Tuesday business meetings will again be held, and on Wednesday morning there will be a public meeting. The convention will probably close on Thursday.

The orthodox branch of the Friends will commence their yearly meetings on Thursday, at the meeting-house in Twentieth-street. It will be observed that the two sects differ so widely that they decline to hold their meetings at the same time. Another point of difference is noticeable in the fact that the Hicksites use tanbark in the street in front of their edifice to deaden the sound of passing vehicles, while the orthodox use saw-dust.

The Steuben Monument—Description of the Proposed Mausoleum.

At the Steuben House, Wednesday night, a meeting was held at which the plan of a monument to Baron VON STEUBEN, drawn by Mr. HENRY RECK, of this City, was submitted. It is as follows: Underground foundation of masonry; base of the monument fourteen feet square and about six feet high, made of Utica lime-stone, taken from one of the quarries on the land which was presented to Major-Gen. VON STEUBEN by the State of New-York. The monument will be of Quincy granite, eight feet square and about nine feet high. On one side will be carved the coat of arms of the STEUBEN family, and on another the thirteen stars representing the original States of the Union; a wreath of oak leaves will be carved on one corner, and the top will have the shape of a truncated pyramid. The remains of STEUBEN will be put in a new coffin in the base of the monument, and the present monumental stone over the grave, bearing the name FREDERICK WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, Baron DE STEUBEN will be placed as a tablet on one side of the base of the monument. The monument will be erected about sixteen miles from Utica, in the township of Steuben, County of Oneida, this State, on the present place of burial of STEUBEN in a small forest two or three acres in extent. The cost of it will be about $3,000, nearly all of which has been raised. The Chairman stated that it was intended to lay the corner-stone of the monument on the 1st of next month, in which ceremony it was expected citizens of Utica, farmers of the neighborhood, and parties from this City, chiefly members of the Steuben Monument Association, incorporated a number of years ago, of the Steuben riflemen and of several German singing societies, would participate. He also stated that, as speakers on the occasion, were invited Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour, Senator Carl Schurz, Gov. John T. Hoffman, Gen. Franz Sigel, Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, Judge John T. Freedman, and Mr. Sixt Ludwig Kapff. As a Committee of Arrangements from this City, were appointed Messrs. Michaelis, Bumiller, Marwedel and R. Katzenmayer. An Executive Committee, consisting of Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, Mr. OTTENDORFER and Gen. SIGEL, were appointed to dispose of the funds appropriated by the Legislature and collected for the erection of the monument, which will be finished next Fall.

The German-American School Association, and the Children's Aid Society—Appeal by the Former on Behalf of the Latter.

The General Committee of the German-American School Association of this City have just issued the following appeal to the German citizens on behalf of the Children's Aid Society:

To the well-to-do Germans of New-York:

For about fifteen years a Society, thus far, we are sorry to say, composed only of native Americans, has endeavored to take parental care of several hundred poor children of German descent, who are either fatherless or motherless, or full orphans, by providing for them—left as they are without support, unless by begging or stealing—in a manner which cannot but have the most beneficent consequences for the future.

For reaching their humane end, the Society sustains in the part of the City most densely populated by the Germans, a school which a great many children are enabled to attend only by receiving, besides the instruction, a supply of food and clothing. This institution is daily attended by about 400 children, who are instructed by seven paid lady teachers, with admirable success, not only in English reading and writing and in arithmetic, but also in singing in the German language, and especially in such useful handiwork as sewing, stitching, knitting and trimming, in order to enable them to earn an honest livelihood.

The Society, which bears the name of "Children's Aid Society," in the most magnanimous manner cares for all neglected children of the City of New-York, irrespective of creed and nationality, and provides for their instruction and education as useful members of society by twenty day schools, eight evening schools, five free lecture-rooms, and five homes for homeless children.

The great majority of these children belong to the foreign element of the population. The cost for the support of the institution established exclusively for the benefit of poor German children, amounts to no less than $5,000 a year, while the Society, as they state in their circular, has received no aid on the part of the German element for the last ten years! They do not attribute that, however, to a want of public spirit and of charity among the well-to-do Germans, but solely to their ignorance of the existence and activity of the Society.

The General Committee of the German-American School Association of New-York think it is due, not only to the honor of the Germans, but to the sacred obligations of humanity, to appeal to all noble-hearted among their rich countrymen for a liberal support of endeavors that have for their end the protection of the great mass of orphans and neglected children, no small portion of whom are children of German parents, against a total want of education and the dreadful misery of the life of criminals.

Aside from all higher motives derived from humanity, even mere material self-interest ought to induce every wealthy man to a zealous support of these endeavors, for what safety would there be for life, person, or property of even the richest man, if in consequence of a general apathy the neglected part of the rising generation should be permitted to become thieves, robbers, and plunderers?

The General Committee indulge, however, the hope that concerning this subject, with a large number of their wealthy countrymen, no such disgraceful appeal to mere material self-interest will be required; that it will suffice to make them acquainted with the existence and the beneficent purposes of the Society calling itself the Children's Aid Society, in order to incite them to a liberal support of the humane end of the Society, and particularly of the school maintained by it exclusively for the benefit of poor German children, and thus to remove the suspicion that the larger portion of the well-to-do and rich Germans of this Metropolis consist only of successful business men, without a charitable or a public spirit, and without sympathy for humane endeavors, aiming at the furtherance of the general welfare and the moral and intellectual improvement of the masses.

Weather Statistics.

The Central Park meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 30.086 inches; maximum at 2 P. M. May 18, 30.292 inches; minimum at 12 P. M. May 16, 29.832 inches; range, .460 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 66.2 degrees; maximum at 4 P. M. May 16, 86.2 degrees; minimum at 3 A. M. May 18, 51.2 degrees; range, 35 degrees. May 20, rain from 5¾ A. M. to 9 A. M.; amount of water, .26 inch; May 21, rain from 5½ P. M. to 11 P. M.; amount of water, .10 inch; total amount of water for the week, .36 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,043 miles.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
229—Gauns vs. Zeglio.	165—Ambler vs. Staylor.
174—Rankin vs. Stevens.	170—Florida R. R. Co. vs. N.Y. Warehouse Co.
235—Scott vs. Reichert.	173—Demerast vs. Demerast.
236—Cone vs. Brown.	176—Gillespie vs. Neilson.
237—Hilliard vs. Harvie.	177—Stover vs. Cogswell.
238—Baker vs. Ryan.	178—Fuller vs. Fuller.
240—Caton vs. Hilliard.	187—Midgly vs. Osborne.
241—Goodwin vs. Kennedy Electric Clock Co.	190—Livingston vs. Arnoux.
79—Brown vs. Furniss.	204—Sturtevant vs. Mayer.
85—Drake vs. Heron.	212—Jervey vs. Hart.
141—N. Y. & B'klyn Ferry Co. vs. Smith.	219—Butler vs. Dunning.
159—Senior vs. Hurry.	221—Van Wyck vs. Bauer.
159½—Clark vs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	222—Keyes vs. McMulkin.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
6057—People of State of New-York ex rel. J. Foley vs. Smith.	1522—Lawrence vs. Maxwell.
44—Roberts vs. Toledo and Wabash Railroad Co.	5854—Lyons vs. Third av. Railroad Co.
1065—Learned vs. Ryder. (No. 2.)	932—Savignac vs. Goodspeed.
1336—Same vs. Same. (No. 3.)	464—Hand vs. Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.
1937—Same vs. Same. (No. 4.)	1546—Judge vs. New-York and Albany Propeller Line.
990½—Marsh vs. Solomon.	2341½—Moody vs. Osgood.
1500—Weeks vs. Russell.	1380—Fisk vs. Fears, Administrator, &c.
1606—Merchants' Ex. Nat. Bank of City of New-York vs. Rose.	940—Bassford vs. Livingston.
1616—Perkins vs. Darling.	630½—Fisk, Jr., vs. Strasberger.
836—Drake vs. Barstow.	1576—Hill vs. McKenzie.
490—Cohen vs. McGay.	1564—Nat. Bank of North Am. vs. Penister.
272—Wright vs. Booss.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9½ A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
41—Stuart vs. Trask, Jr.	100—People, &c., Masterson vs. Coulter.
50—Van Cott vs. Berrien.	107—Grannon vs. Moore.
81—Peck vs. Borst.	182—Rader vs. Huse.
82—Roberts vs. Skinner.	215—Pillott vs. Pickersgill.
87—Sutton vs. Diggles.	
99—People, &c., Murray vs. Coulter.	

The call commences at No. 220—Bohnhorst vs. Senfert.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M. Case on.

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2110—Dickson vs. B'y & Sev'th Av. R.R. Co.	2124—Mayer vs. Apfel.
1472—Lynch vs. Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.	1362—Appleby vs. Ryan.
	1808—Feeny vs. O'Brien.
	2078—Hotchkiss vs. Waterhouse.
1108—Moore vs. Bonnell.	212—Hope Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Soulter.
1330—Kein vs. Tupper.	214—Hope Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Nones.
1264—French et al. vs. Nelson.	1976—Apfel vs. Apfel.
1302—Atwood vs. Brett.	1892—Ireland vs. Donadi.
1354—Elsberg vs. Swarts.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A.M.

Equity Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
86—Bathgate vs. Haskin.	205—Devlin vs. Pike.
90—Delevie vs. Edelson.	206—Cent. Gold Mining Co. vs. Platt et al.
100—Thompson vs. Devine.	207—Lumley vs. Chaffin.
128—Fremont vs. Jacobs.	208—Grinnell vs. Kirtland.
142—Herrick vs. Westcott.	209—Barlow vs. Waterhouse.
149—Schneider vs. Ahern.	210—Corey vs. Bixby.
154—Kochen vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	211—Swift vs. Herman.
165—Frost vs. Jessup.	212—Parker vs. Seery.
179—Third-avenue Savings Bank vs. Trask.	213—Thompson vs. Gillender.
184—McKibben vs. Suydam.	214—Dudley vs. Mayor, Aldermen, &c.
204—Babcock vs. Lamb.	

Part II.—Held by Daly, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Equity Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
165—Frost vs. Jessup.	188—Brown vs. Manhattan Gas-light Co.
184—McKibbin vs. Suydam.	190—Gillespy vs. Neilson.
141—Kitchen vs. McLewell.	191—Baker vs. Lockwood.
148—Whitmore vs. Duffy.	192—Kirchoff vs. Blumenthal.
80—Bradford vs. Martin.	194—Grinnell vs. Kirtland.
152—Groshow vs. Dean.	195—Grinnell vs. Kernan.
163—Whitlock vs. McKean.	196—Heath vs. Underhill.
164—Blanchard vs. Spotte.	197—Foyal vs. Dayton.
86—Hoffman vs. Howe.	198—Collins vs. Whitlock.
91—Curtis vs. Wrigley.	200—Schmidt vs. Schmidt.
92—Curtis vs. Bryan.	201—Nicholson vs. Spratt.
93—Topping vs. Larkin.	202—McNair vs. Hillen.
95—McMillen vs. Knox.	203—Fernbachor vs. Froelick.
97—Ibbotson vs. Keyes.	80—Wilcox vs. Dunn.
76—Dale vs. Winston.	215—Grau vs. Duncan.
185—Cash vs. Arnson.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Non-Jury Causes only.

Nos.	Nos.
1281—Duncan vs. Graham.	1304—Lightbody vs. Cleveland Lightning-rod Co.
——Curry vs. Nicolson Paving Co.	
——Flanagan vs. Tinker.	1308—Sibree vs. Schneider.
1263—Tomlinson vs. Brewster.	1309—Halpin vs. Reilly.
	1314—Koehler vs. Bolger.
1210—Loefler vs. Mayer.	1315—Lyon vs. Burger.
1296—Kehoe vs. Mann.	1319—Burns vs. Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
1300—Waterman vs. Keeler.	
1301—Lincoln vs. Spear.	1325—Frank vs. Gallagher.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Non-Jury Causes only.

Nos.	Nos.
1183—Marcellus vs. Erie R. R. Co.	1289—Mittnacht vs. Kernochan.
1060—O'Brien vs. McNair.	1291—Guiterman vs. Schnurer.
964—Randolph vs. Howland.	1292—Rawitser vs. Lorillard.
1077—Farren vs. Dinsmore.	1292½—Werner vs. Bloom.
1228—Harrington vs. France.	1293—Snow vs. Blake.
	1294—Bensel vs. Ording.
1284—Schmidt vs. Wheeler.	1318—Hauser vs. Ami.
1285—Guertler vs. Neschke.	1330—Teschner vs. Harris.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 21.

By Judge Brady.

Jacobs *vs.* Dodge; Sheriff's bill reduced from $60 66 to $30.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 21.

By Judge Freedman.

Tausig *vs.* Hart; motion denied with $10 costs.

Harton *vs.* Blom; upon presentation of an engrossed copy, the case will be marked "Settled," and ordered on file; papers in Clerk's office.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 21, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

8,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64..111⅝	800 W. U. Tel. b.call. 32⅝
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..111⅛	30 Adams Ex...ex.d. 64⅛
58,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new........b3..113⅞	100 do............ 64
	100 do...bet. call 64
70,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..114⅛	10 U. S. Ex. bet. call 44⅛
1,000 do..........114⅛	100 Am. Mer. U. Ex. 43⅛
1,000 Georgia St. 7s.. 95½	100 do........... 43
1,000 Missouri St. 6s. 94⅛	210 do...bet. call 42⅝
5,000 La. St. 6s, new. 70	100 Mer. U. Ex....... 12
5,000 La. St. 6s, Lev. Bs. 75⅛	400 N.Y.C.&H.R.R... 101⅝
1,000 Ill. C. Bs., '79.. 101	400 do...b.call c. 101⅝
1,000 Connecticut 6s. 101⅛	40,000 N.Y.C.&H.Ctf. 96⅛
2,000 Erie 3d M....... 92	10,000 do......... 96⅛
2,000 B., N.Y. & E. 1 M 91	3,375 do......... 96⅝
1,000 Pac. R. R. 7s, G. by St. of Mo... 88⅛	100 Erie Railway.... 23⅛
	23 C. C. Cin. & I. R. 79
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d M 84⅛	150 L. S. & M. So.... 97⅛
1,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 3d 94	100 do........s4 97⅛
1,000 do.......... 94	100 do........... 97⅛
2,000 Chic. & Alt. 1st. 102⅛	600 do...bet. call. 97⅛
3,000 Tol. & W. C. Bs 80⅛	200 Chi. & N. W. R... 81⅛
1,000 St. L. & I. M. R. 1st M. bs....... 89⅛	100 do.........s3 81⅛
	100 do.........b3 81⅛
8,000 M. & Ess. 1st M. 109⅛	100 do........... 81⅛
10,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st, West. Div....... 80	500 Chi. & N. W. Pfd 89⅝
	100 Chi. & R. I........ 120
1,000 L. S. Div. Bs.. 94⅛	100 do...bet. call. 119⅝
2,000 C. & Gt. E. Inc 47	600 Mil. & St. P........ 65⅛
20 Merchants' Ex. Bk 103⅛	400 Mil. & St. P. Pfd 80
100 Bk. of Commerce.. 129	100 do............ 80⅛
48 Mech's' Bk. Ass... 124	300 Ohio & Miss....... 38⅛
20 Hanover Bank..... 108⅛	400 do.........b30 37⅝
60 Continental Bk.... 97⅛	100 Ohio & Miss Pf.. 75⅛
89 do............ 98	38 do.............. 75⅛
10 Fourth Nat. Bk.. 108	50 Del. Lac. & W. R. 111⅛
[illegible] Con. Coal of Md. [illegible]	[illegible]
100 [illegible]	[illegible] Chi., Bur. & Q. R. 155
100 [illegible]	100 H. & St. J. R. 111¾
100 Cum. Coal & Iron.. [illegible]	200 H. & St. J., R. Pf. 111⅛
100 Mariposa Pref..... 17	100 do........... 111¾
100 Pacific M. S. Co... 36	100 do........... 111
200 do............ 36	200 Dubuque & S. C. 103⅝
200 do...bet. call 36⅛	100 Col. C. Ind. C... 18⅝
100 do.........s10 35⅝	7 Pitts. Ft. W. & C. Guar'd...... 95
100 Atl. M. S. S. Co.. 25⅛	
100 do............ 25	

SECOND BOARD—12 AND 1 P. M.

$7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.. 111⅛	200 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 14⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, New........b3 114	100 Pacific Mail..b c 37
	50 Mich. Cen.......... 123⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 c 114⅛	400 Lake S. & M. S..... 97⅛
4,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68 114	300 do........s60 96⅝
1,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 R. 108	300 do...bet. call 97⅛
10,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 C. 108⅛	100 do............ 97⅛
3,000 U. S. 6s Cur.... 112⅛	200 Chic. & N. W..... 81⅛
1,000 Ga. State 7s..... 95⅛	50 C., C. & Ind........ 79
2,000 N. C. St. 6s, n.. 24⅛	100 Chic. & R. I........ 119⅝
1,000 La. 6s, Lev. Bs.. 75	100 do............ 119⅝
1,000 Mo. State 6s..... 94	200 Mil. & St. P........ 65⅛
5,000 Col. C. & I.C.1st 58	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf... 80⅛
10,000 Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.......... 80	100 Tol., W. & W...... 55⅛
	200 do...bet. call 55⅛
20 N.Y. Gold Ex. B'k 62	100 Chic. & Alt. Pf... 115
200 Mariposa Pref.... 17	200 Ohio & Miss....... 38
50 Am. M. Un. Ex.... 43⅛	100 do............ 38
25 U. S. Express..... 45	40 Morris & Es...... 93
200 Canton Co....b c 60⅛	100 H. & St. Jo...b c 113⅛
100 N.Y. Cen. & Hud. R.....bet. call 101⅛	200 H. & St. Jo. Pf... 112⅛
	100 do........... 112⅛
25000 N. Y. Cen. & H. Ctf's........ 96⅛	50 Del., L. & W... 111⅛
5000 do........b3 96⅛	466 N.Y. & N.H. Scr. bet call 145

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE—NOON.

30,000 U. S. 5-20s, '67.. 114⅛	400 Ohio & Miss....b3 38⅛
100 Mariposa Pf..... 17⅛	200 do............ 38⅛
300 Canton Co....... 60⅛	300 Cleve. & Pitts.... 107
300 Adams Ex........ 63⅞	50,000 Amer. Gold..... 114⅝
200 West. U. Tel..... 32⅛	500 Erie R.......s10 23
300 Pac. Mail........ 36⅛	250 Newark & C....s10 80⅛
100 N.Y.C. & H. R., C 101⅛	500 Grass Valley...s3.. 20
200 do.......b10 101⅛	1,500 do............ 20
200 Harlem R. R..... 145	400 Quartz Hill........ 25
500 Reading.......... 104⅛	

MONDAY, May 23—A. M.

There was a fair business done in general Trade the past week, while the Wall-street markets were dull. Railway Stocks rather lower, the Funds of the United States barely steady, Gold dull, and Exchange on London slightly firmer, though still below the points at which the Bankers could draw to profit against American Gold Coin. At Bank the accumulation of Deposits continues, both in Currency and Gold, while the mercantile demand for Money is light, and the demand from the Stock Exchange and Gold Room barely equal to a 5@6 ℘ cent. market. The speculation in both Gold and Stocks is comparatively tame, the latter especially, relapsing from the activity of the previous fortnight or three weeks. With the superabundance of Money, however, and the gradual improvement in the Western Railway traffic, the chances are that new combinations and fresh orders to buy will be felt early in June, if not in the coming week. It is too early, looking to the general rule of the seasons in past years, for great counter-combinations to sell Stocks down; though all rules in Wall-street, like "all signs in dry weather," sometimes fail. The purpose of advancing Gold to 118@120 ℘ cent. as a speculation in Gold itself on the prospect of the Summer export, as well as indirectly to keep the rise in stocks, is apparently no nearer consummation than three or four weeks ago. At that time the strong upward Stock movement refused to wait upon the Gold Room, and it is fair to presume that this will be the case again when the market seems ripe for another turn in the Funds and in the New-York and Western Railways.

We have heretofore remarked upon the number and influence of outside parties disposed to talk Gold up, many of them honestly believing it ought to go up "for the good of trade," and others because they were caught with Gold on hand some months ago at 120 and upwards, then calculating the price could not go much, if at all, lower, and acting upon this opinion, supplied their wants to pay Customs duties and for Exchange some considerable time ahead. Another interest in higher Gold comprises the promoters of the many new Railway loans, bearing Gold Interest for a market abroad, but which with a low Exchange cannot be realized upon in Currency, here, without too great a sacrifice. Surprise, therefore, might well be felt that, with all these strong influences to help them, the speculators in the Gold Room have not thus far been successful in turning 115 ℘ cent. in place of 120 ℘ cent., and surprise would no doubt be expressed, as well as felt, but for the reduced condition of our foreign trade balances by reason of the large export value of the Cotton crop and the abundance of Gold in the Treasury of the United States, of which nearly $37,000,000 is now in the ownership of the Banks and of their Depositors, and over $70,000,000 in reserve to pay Interest and to make constant sales for account of the Sinking Fund.

We have carefully compiled the following summary of the Foreign Trade of the United States for seven months of the current fiscal year, from the last report (No. 7 of the new series) of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington. Without reference to American securities sent abroad, or American credits for travelers abroad, or to freights paid to foreign vessels, the resulting balance against the United States for foreign merchandise marketed here appears to be $15,444,437 for the seven months. For the corresponding seven months the previous year the balance was $43,193,362. The largest difference between the two years is the Gold value of Domestic Produce marketed abroad, *which difference is sixty million of dollars in favor of* 1870, chiefly derived from the increased exports of Cotton. Against this, on the other side of the account, is an increase over the seven months of 1869 of about 10 ℘ cent. in the actual consumption of Foreign Goods in the United States, say $22,632,000. It will be noticed that the amount of Foreign Goods in the Bonded Warehouses at the close of the last Fiscal Year, June 30, 1869, had been reduced on 31st January $9,750,000.

FOREIGN TRADE, UNITED STATES—SEVEN MONTHS.

Imported Foreign Goods, in gross		$237,076,269
Re-exported, out of Bond, &c.		9,157,894
Total, as for United States markets		$227,918,375
Goods in bond June 30, 1869	$62,427,590	
Goods in bond Jan. 31, 1870	52,676,725	9,750,865
Foreign goods taken for consumption		$237,669,240
Exported in domestic produce, gold value		205,173,173
Balance		$32,496,067
Exported in domestic bullion, &c.	$24,758,041	
In foreign bullion, &c.	8,461,319	
Together	$33,219,360	
Less foreign imported	14,167,730	
Net outgo of specie		17,051,630
Apparent balance against United States		$15,444,437

Comparison with Previous Year—Seven Months.

	1870. July 1 to Jan. 31.	1869. July 1 to Jan. 31.
Goods for consumption	$237,669,240	$215,037,181
Produce exported	*205,173,173	*145,179,656
Balance exclusive of specie	$32,496,067	$69,857,525
Net outgo of specie	17,051,630	26,664,163
Apparent balance	$15,444,437	$43,193,362

*Currency values of Domestic Exports, exclusive of Gold and Silver, 7 months 1870, $259,519,740; same period 1869, $196,730,428. Reduced to above Gold values at Bureau of Statistics at Washington.

According to the Treasury figures communicated to the Washington agent of the Associated Press on Saturday last, the Treasury holds Gold Coin as follows, compared with the close of April, or as on the 1st of May Schedule of the Public Debt:

	May 1.	May 21.
Total on hand	$115,525,214	$107,285,000
For depositors	33,840,000	36,795,500
In Government ownership	$81,685,214	$70,489,500
Difference since May 1		$11,196,314
May interest paid at New-York	$14,322,743	
Less Customs received	8,515,466	
Net payments	$5,807,277	
Sales at New-York	3,000,000—	8,807,277
Net difference at other offices		$2,389,037

The Currency balances in the Treasury have increased from $6,954,000 to $9,357,000 after the purchase of $5,000,000 United States 5-20s as against the sales of $3,000,000 Gold. The Internal Taxes (in Currency) for the three weeks amount to $13,660,474, and the Customs Duties (in Gold) to $12,500,000.

If business has been as active at the out-ports as at New-York in May, the whole Customs of the month will reach nearly $16,000,000, as against about $15,000,000 same month last year. The gain in April was over $2,000,000 at New-York, and about $3,000,000 at all the ports. The Custom-house has not been so busily employed in the month of May for many years past as at present.

The receipts of Cotton at all the ports for the week past were 44,000 bales against 38,000 the previous week, and only 18,000 the corresponding week last year. The exports to foreign markets were 45,787 bales against 41,626 same week in 1869. The crop receipts thus far foot up 2,719,000 against 2,020,000 bales to same date of the previous crop year; the amount marketed abroad, 1,884,933 against 1,318,952 bales to date last year, and the present stock is 317,000 against 188,000 bales in 1869.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, May 21, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,877,763
Increase in Specie	1,663,029
Increase in other Legal Tenders	1,076,031
Increase in Deposits	4,110,607
Decrease in Circulation	102,539

	May 22,'69.	May 21,'70.	May 14,'70.
National Capital	$74,257,700	$72,987,895	$72,987,895
Local Capital	9,950,305	11,872,148	11,872,148
Total	$84,208,005	$84,810,043	$84,810,043
Loans	270,305,954	280,261,077	278,383,314
Gold and Gold Notes	16,499,304	29,116,935	28,453,906
Other Legal Tenders	57,948,290	55,023,308	53,947,005
Deposits	199,414,875	226,552,926	222,442,319
Circulation	33,947,394	33,191,548	33,293,980
In Sub-Treasury	85,624,584	82,987,889	82,094,409

The Bank statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security to the previous statement. The Banks hold:

	May 14,'70.	May 21,'70.	May 22,'69.
On deposit	$222,442,319	$226,552,926	$199,414,875
Circulation	33,293,980	33,191,548	33,947,394
Total	$255,736,299	$259,744,474	$233,362,269
25 ℘ ct. would be	$63,934,075	$64,936,118	$58,340,567
They hold: In Gold and Greenbacks	90,400,911	93,140,241	73,277,694
Excess	$26,466,836	$28,204,123	$14,937,127
Rate for Money	5@6 ℘ ct.	5@6 ℘ ct.	6@7 ℘ ct.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry-goods return in our last paper, amount to $6,646,173, against the total entries of $7,074,000 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,667,044, against $3,871,328 same week last year. The Exports of Specie, $716,496, against $232,258 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,842,394. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 13,978 bales.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to April 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$24,480,106	April 2	$5,882,712
August	27,277,306	April 9	5,838,731
September	22,279,489	April 16	6,423,478
October	19,008,289	April 23	7,150,180
November	19,024,197	April 30	7,432,520
December	18,154,434	May 7	6,203,298
January	23,201,519	May 14	5,589,176
February	23,681,656	May 21	6,646,173
March	27,253,954		
Total since July 1			$255,384,194
Against same time in 1869			258,930,907
Decrease since July 1			$3,546,713

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$19,082,286	March	$15,943,095
August	18,634,219	April 6	3,119,663
September	17,226,964	April 13	3,213,107
October	19,453,436	April 20	3,195,130
November	17,393,002	April 27	3,356,547
December	18,358,867	May 4	3,439,671
January	12,894,156	May 11	3,429,985
February	11,940,146	May 18	3,667,044
Total since July			$174,195,222
Against same time in 1869			144,179,334
Increase since July 1			$30,015,888
Gold, May 21, 1870			114⅝ ℘ cent.
Gold, May 22, 1869			141⅝ ℘ cent.

The exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$6,474,624	April 2	$206,952
August	3,027,940	April 9	77,500
September	1,769,171	April 16	425,139
October	2,531,076	April 23	227,983
November	1,126,848	April 30	774,919
December	1,732,890	May 7	591,434
January	2,063,282	May 14	801,127
February	2,194,256	May 21	716,496
March	1,821,601		
Total since July 1			$26,887,254
Against same date in 1869			34,022,238
Decrease since July 1			$7,134,984

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1, 1869:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$10,502,046	July	$17,284,482
August	14,219,912	August	1,867,988
September	12,504,825	September	4,258,338
October	11,194,158	October	7,715,080
November	9,190,801	November	9,992,983
December	6,686,668	December	2,430,597
January	10,152,396	January	17,692,723
February	11,961,325	February	1,793,043
March	12,264,908	March	3,793,213
April	12,182,872	April	836,564
May 7	3,086,684	May 7	10,619,568
May 14	2,586,301	May 14	2,253,221
May 21	2,842,394	May 21	1,459,959
Total	$120,794,128	Total	$82,027,861
Total, 1869	113,298,864	Total, 1869	83,662,575

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		May 22, '69.
American Gold	114½@115@114⅝	141⅝
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112⅛@112⅛	123
Consolidated 5-20s	114⅛@114⅛	120
U. S. 5 ℘ cents, 10-40s	108⅛@108⅛	109⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101@102⅛@101⅛	....
N. Y. Cen. and Hudson Scrip	96@97⅛@96⅛	....
Rock Island	119⅝@122⅛@119⅛	126⅛
Lake Shore	96⅛@98⅛@96⅛	106⅛
North-western	79⅝@82@81⅛	90⅝
Reading	103⅛@106@103⅛@104⅛	99
North-western Preferred	89⅛@90@89⅛	104⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	37⅛@39⅛@38⅛	35⅛
Pacific Mail	35⅛@38⅛@36⅛	85⅛
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛@79⅛	86⅛
St. Paul Common	65⅛@64⅛@65	75⅝
New Tennessee 6s	55⅛@54⅛@56	66
Old North Carolina 6s	48⅛@48⅛	58⅛
Old Virginia 6s	69⅛@69	57⅛
New-Jersey Central	109@109	116

The sales of Gold early on Saturday were at 114¾@⅞ ℘ cent., an advance of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. on the last price of Friday, but soon after 12 o'clock the market fell back to 114⅝@¾, and subsequently to 114⅝@½ per cent. The speculation in the Gold Room was dull, and some disappointment was felt that the shipments of the day and week proved so moderate. Exchange on London closed at 109½@109⅝ ℘ cent. The signs of an early advance to the full points for shipping Gold Coin were not so encouraging as looked for by the partisans of higher Gold. The demand of the week to pay Customs amounted to $2,842,394. The Treasury paid out for May interests $1,459,959, and sold $1,000,000 Gold on Wednesday last, thus closely balancing the receipts and disbursements of Gold. The Banks gain $1,663,029 on their Gold averages of the week, and $1,076,301 in Greenbacks. Their Loans are $1,877,763 higher than last Monday, and their general line of Deposits $4,110,607 higher. The return altogether favors continued ease in Money through the Summer months. The rates to the Brokers at the close of the week are 4@5 ℘ cent. on call loan.

The Stock Exchange leaves off tame in spirit and rather lower in prices on the Railways and barely steady on the Public Funds. The latter are quoted 114¾ ℘ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867. The bearish people in the Railway speculation seem indisposed to press large contracts on the one hand, while the bullish interest seem to be acting without concert, and content, on most of the New-York and Western Roads, to let the market take care of itself. After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday afternoon:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MAY 21.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108⅝	108⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅛	112⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	114¾	114¾
American Gold Coin	114⅝	114⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	55⅝	56
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101⅛	101⅝
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	96⅛	96⅛
Reading Railroad	104⅛	104⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	119⅝	119⅝
North-western Common	81⅛	81⅛
North-western Preferred	89⅛	90⅛
Pacific Mail Company	36	36⅛
St. Paul Preferred	79⅛	79⅝
St. Paul Common	64⅝	65
Lake Shore	96⅛	96⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	38⅝	38⅛
New-Jersey Central	109	109

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 21.

General balance yesterday	$88,685,620 97
Gold receipts	584,930 89
Gold payments	945,329 58
Gold balance	76,548,792 38
Currency receipts	445,567 65
Currency payments	392,782 62
Currency balance	3,330,457 58
General balance	89,037,250 14
Customs	448,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	813,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of the day:

6s Currency......112⅛	5-20 coup., '65, M. & N. 111⅛
6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881...117	5-20 coup., '65, Jn.&Jy. 113⅝
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1881...117	5-20 coup., '67, Jn.&Jy. 114⅛
5-20 reg., May & Nov. 111⅛	5-20 coup., '68, Jn.&Jy. 114⅛
5-20 coup., '62, M. & N. 112	10-40 registered 107⅝
5-20 coup., '64, M. & N. 111⅛	10-40 coupon 108⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.... 50⅛	Ohio 6 ℘ cent., '86.... 104
Tenn. 6s, new bonds.. 55	Kentucky 6s........... 95
Virginia 6s, ex coup... 60	Illinois C'l bonds, '70. 100⅛
Virginia 6s, new bonds 69	Illinois coup. 6s, '77.. 100⅛
Georgia 6s........... 88	Illinois coup. 6s, '79.. 100⅛
Georgia 7s, new bonds 95⅛	Illinois War Loan..... 101
N. Carolina 6s........ 48⅛	Indiana 5 ℘ cent...... 96
N. Car. 6s, new bonds 24⅛	Michigan 6 ℘ cent., '73 99
S. Carolina 6s....... 83	Michigan 6 ℘ cent., '78 97
S. Car. 6s, new bonds. 83	Michigan 7 ℘ cent., '78 100
S. Car. Apl. and Oct.. 81⅛	Mich. 7 ℘ cent., W. L. 100
Missouri 6s.......... 94⅛	N. York Reg. B'y L'n. 110⅛
Miss., H. & St. Jo. Iss. 93	N. York Coup. B'y L'n. 110⅛
Louisiana 6s......... 75⅛	N. Y. 7s, C'l L'n, '70.. 104⅛
La. 6s, new bonds.... 70	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '72.. 105
La. 8s, Levee bonds... 74⅛	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '73.. 105
La. 8s, Levee bonds... 84	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '74.. 106
Connecticut 6s....... 101⅛	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '75.. 106
Rhode Island 6s...... 101⅛	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '77.. 107
Alabama 5s........... 75	N. Y. 5s, C'l L'n, '73.. 100
Alabama 8s........... 93	N. Y. 5s, C'l L'n, '74.. 101
Ark. 7s, L.R. & Ft.S.Is. 75⅛	N. Y. 5s, C'l L'n, '75.. 100
Ohio 6 ℘ cent., '75... 100	N. Y. 5s, C'l L'n, '76.. 100
Ohio 6 ℘ cent., '81... 102	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83..... 90⅛	Tol. W. & W. C.C.S.F. 80⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 87	Gt. West. 2d, '93...... 78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n 87	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90... 82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76..... 100	Gal. & Chic. Ext....... 99
N. Y. Cen. 7s conv. '76 100	Gal. & Chic. 2d........ 91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76.. 100	Chic. & R. I. 1st....... 102
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79... 94	Chic., R. I. & Pac...... 99
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83... 95	Morris & Essex 1st..... 100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80.. 88	Morris & Essex 2d...... 98⅛
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88.. 81⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. F....... 101
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77 91	N. J. Cen. 1st......... 101
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85 104⅛	N. J. Cen. New Bds.... 102
Harlem 1st........... 104	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st. 104⅛
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d.... 96	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d.. 98
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c 100	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d.. 94
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo. 88	Clev. & Pitts. 2d....... 95
Cen. Pac. Bonds....... 91	Clev. & Pitts. 3d....... 93
Union Pac. 1st Bonds.. 86	Clev. & Pitts. 4th...... 85
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75.... 100	Chic. & Alton S. F..... 97
Alton & T. H. 1st...... 96	Chic. & Alton 1st...... 102⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc... 75	Chic. & Alton Inc...... 101
Chic. & N. W. S. F..... 97⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st....... 99⅛
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs... 94	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd.... 92
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n Bs.. 90	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.... 93
Chic. & N. W. 1st...... 95	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs... 90
Consol'd 7 ℘ c. conv.... 95	Mil. & St. P. 1st Bs.... 107
Lack. & West. Bonds... 98	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10. 93⅛
Del., L. & West. 1st.... 97⅛	Col., C. & Ind. 1st..... 82⅛
Del., L. & West. 2d..... 97⅛	Col., C. & Ind. 2d...... 75
Tol. & Wab. 2d........ 84	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.. 84⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York............ 143	St. Nicholas.......... 117⅛
Manhattan........... 144	Commonwealth........ 115
Merchants'........... 124	Importers' & Traders'. 156
Mechanics'........... 139	Park.................. 167
Union............... 140	Mfrs. and Merchants'.. 106
America............. 148	Central National...... 111
Phenix.............. 110	Fourth National....... 108⅛
Fulton.............. 150	Ninth National........ 110
Greenwich........... 215	Tenth National........ 125
National............ 116	Gold Exchange......... 60
Merchants' Exch'ge... 102⅛	Del. and Hud. Canal... 121
Seventh Ward........ 108	Cumb. Coal & Iron..... 43⅛
State of New-York.... 109	American Coal......... 50
Commerce............ 129	Canton Co., Baltim's... 60⅛
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.. 124	Western Union Tel..... 32⅛
Mercantile.......... 120	Quicksilver Mining..... 6
American Exchange... 111	Quicksilver Preferred.. 14
Chatham............. 170	Mariposa Mining....... 7
Bank of the Republic. 115	Mariposa Preferred.... 17
Bank of N. America... 112	Mar. Trustee Cert's.... 8
Hanover............. 108⅛	Boston Water Power.... 16⅛
Irving.............. 125	Adams Express......... 64⅛
Metropolitan........ 141	Wells-Fargo Express.... 14⅛
East River.......... 111⅛	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip.. 3
Nassau.............. 105	United States Ex....... 44⅛
Shoe and Leather.... 135	Merchants' Union Ex.... 12
Corn Exchange....... 128	Pacific Mail........... 37
Continental......... 98	

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CONDICT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 78 BROADWAY, offer for sale

$100,000 Elizabeth City, N. J., seven per cent. bonds, ten years to run. Interest April and October, payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, free of Government tax.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 21, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	45	Pork, bbls	43
Cotton, bales	285	Beef, pks	83
Copper, bbls	54	Grease, pks	300
Dried Fruit, pks	10	Lard, pks	34
Eggs, bbls	1,361	Butter, pks	1,586
Flour, bbls	14,722	Cheese, pks	3,396
Corn-meal, bags	300	Tallow, pks	15
Wheat, bushels	42,700	Oil-cake, pks	96
Corn, bushels	8,809	Starch, pks	3,550
Oats, bushels	24,012	Tea, half-chests	370
Rye, bushels	22,458	Tobacco, hhds	12
Barley, bushels	16,260	Tobacco, boxes & cs	74
Peas, bushels	23,611	Whisky, bbls	627
Hemp, bales	45	Wool, bales	190
Leather, sides	6,660		

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of London*, for Liverpool—122 cases Guns, 3 boxes Lamps, 112 boxes Bacon, 3 cases Organs, 7,048 boxes Cheese, 140 bbls. Pork, 7,225 bushels Peas, 316 cases Sewing-machines, 307 bales Cotton, 229 tcs. Beef, 12,000 lbs. Tallow, 6 boxes Hams, 1 box Machinery, 206 pks. Mowers.

By the steamer *Marathon*, for Liverpool—460 bales Cotton, 13,492 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Helvetia*, for Liverpool—63 pieces Lignum Vitæ, 1,009 bbls. Resin, 225 tcs. Beef, 100 pks. Fish-oil, 36 bbls. Bark, 206 hhds. Tallow, 14 hhds. Tobacco, 20 tcs. Tobacco, 174 pks. Butter, 2,600 Staves, 800 bbls. Nuts, 9 bales Rags, 628 hhds. Sugar, 1,050 bbls. Flour, 34 pks. Hams, 200 bundles Hides, 189 bales Cotton.

By the steamer *Cambria*, for Glasgow—40 hhds. Tallow, 3,500 bbls. Flour, 23 hhds. Bark, 19 bbls. Fish Roes, 33 casks Whale Foots, 25 cases Sewing-machines, 236 tcs. Beef, 51 pks. Butter, 30,870 bushels Wheat, 204 bbls. Resin, 60 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 2,400 Staves.

By the steamer *Donau*, for Bremen—58 bales Furs and Skins, 30 casks Bark, 56 hhds. Tobacco, 317 cases Tobacco, 24 bales Tobacco, 9 pks. Pumps, 3 pks. Wheels, 10 bales Cotton, 1 case Sewing-machines, 50 bbls. Pot Ashes, 21 box Hardware, 130 bbls. Resin, 16,646 bushels Rye.

ASHES—Have been selling steadily at from $6 25@$7 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 75 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.; stock 593 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, but held firmly. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 16c¼c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16¼c.@18¼c.; Rio, 10c.@14c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16¼c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@20c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15¼c.@18c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¼c.@10c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite dull at about previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 555 bales, including 355 bales to shippers, 173 bales to spinners, and 27 bales to speculators; also, 1,100 bales for forward delivery, including 100 bales basis Low Middling, for May, at 22¼c.; 200 bales do., for June, at 22¼c.@22¾c.; 500 bales do., for July, at 22¼c.@22⅜c.; 100 bales do., for September, at 20¾c.; 100 bales do., for October, at 19¾c. ℘ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA remark of the week's business: "Our market for the week has been irregular and declining, closing quiet at the quotations. The total sales for the week have been 10,861 bales, including 4,927 bales for export, 3,591 bales to spinners, 991 bales to speculators, and 1,352 bales in transit. The market for future delivery continues active, closing steady at 22c.@22¼c. for all months of this Cotton year. The sales on 'basis Low Middling' have been for May, 2,450 bales at 21¾c.@22¼c.; for June, 5,000 bales at 21¾c.@22¾c.; for July, 10,300 bales at 21¾c.@22c.; for August, 21¼c.@21¾c.; for September, 100 bales at 20¾c.; for October, 1,400 bales at 19¼c.@19¾c.; and 700 bales, seller's option, ninety days, at 21¾c.@22c.; and 800 bales, buyer's option, at 22¼c. The exports from this port for the week have been: To Liverpool, 8,044 bales; to Bremen, 796 bales; to Hamburg, 111 bales; to Havre, 138 bales; total, 9,085 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been: To Liverpool, 34,509 bales; to the Continent, 21,518 bales; total, 56,027 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	18⅝	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Good Ordinary	21	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
Low Middling	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	23
Middling	23⅛	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
Good Middling	24⅛	24⅝	24⅝	25

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	13,372
Receipts last week	13,160
Receipts the preceding week	15,789
Receipts since Sept. 1	638,982
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	1,533
Exports since Sept. 1	364,813
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	325,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	326,479
Estimated stock here	47,500

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1 to latest dates	2,681,350
Receipts same time 1868-69	1,964,075
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,200,557
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,292
Exports from Sept. 1 to latest dates	1,912,975
Exports same time 1868-69	1,318,575
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	1,447,643
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the ports latest dates	298,460
Estimated stock at ports same time in 1869	174,200
Estimated stock Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Estimated stock Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Crop of 1868-69	2,000,557
Crop of 1867-68	2,430,835
Crop of 1866-67	1,951,286

The receipts and exports of Cotton at the shipping ports in each week since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding week of the two last Cotton years, have been as follows:

Bales for the week ending	1867-68. Rec'ts.	1867-68. Ex'ts.	1868-69. Rec'ts.	1868-69. Ex'ts.	1869-70. Rec'ts.	1869-70. Ex'ts.
Sept. 5	4,523	1,268	4,150	2,500	3,432	1,353
Sept. 12	5,960	2,378	11,344	1,375	11,206	1,226
Sept. 19	8,170	1,846	19,673	2,061	26,306	1,337
Sept. 26	12,828	1,063	29,911	4,702	43,391	4,079
Oct. 3	12,073	1,441	34,829	5,874	54,628	8,613
Oct. 10	15,231	2,556	44,036	15,346	59,290	20,506
Oct. 17	21,714	5,601	42,183	10,647	67,555	24,916
Oct. 24	24,040	12,309	57,528	14,567	77,882	34,255
Oct. 31	24,012	7,391	62,471	20,101	79,316	31,290
Nov. 7	61,597	26,076	74,256	26,159	84,973	23,989
Nov. 14	59,446	25,089	78,026	39,272	86,913	35,856
Nov. 21	72,223	37,195	72,829	45,373	90,036	46,813
Nov. 28	71,888	33,171	72,349	41,273	91,063	30,727
Dec. 5	77,744	44,216	76,923	54,060	90,767	73,079
Dec. 12	85,133	42,919	86,774	47,273	114,430	66,912
Dec. 19	104,855	68,930	90,012	51,424	111,010	64,601
Dec. 26	94,587	73,385	82,026	42,279	112,919	66,255
Jan. 2	86,262	52,942	78,449	77,173	109,577	54,227
Jan. 9	79,450	27,382	75,747	41,360	101,030	47,417
Jan. 16	76,888	70,329	70,276	46,220	88,748	62,196
Jan. 23	76,020	67,534	70,763	33,140	80,740	50,925
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	65,325
Feb. 6	60,579	62,978	64,453	51,277	102,789	58,519
Feb. 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	71,347
Feb. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	62,768
Feb. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	71,107
March 5	77,451	56,685	41,955	19,306	74,620	56,821
March 12	65,082	73,978	39,655	14,307	52,657	91,281
March 19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	74,107
March 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	65,305
April 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	53,570
April 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	59,640
April 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 30	17,505	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	34,159
May 7	16,594	33,566	21,050	33,121	67,826	27,705
May 14	10,860	27,960	21,806	21,830	29,977	30,283
May 21	6,149	16,956	16,969	43,437	44,703	48,890

Messrs. EASTON & CO. have prepared the annexed statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Gt. Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	18,337	125,005	2,752	12,632
Mobile	3,523	44,230	......	......
Galveston	5,291	28,462	4,399	1,810
Florida	......	......	......	......
Savannah	7,563	42,231	3,158	2,465
Charleston	3,060	6,860	3,050	......
New-York	4,189	40,354	8,040	1,045
Boston, Phil. & Balt.	2,620	10,320	153	395
Total this week	44,703	298,462	28,552	18,347
Previously reported	2,636,661	......	1,245,898	620,190
Tot. since Sept. 1, '69	2,681,364	298,462	1,274,450	638,537
Same time last year	1,964,689	174,228	905,262	413,315

Statistical Position.

	1870.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool	880,000	382,950
Afloat from India	187,000	294,000
Afloat from America	122,000	184,000
Stock in London	32,450	74,320
Afloat for London	32,400	46,000
Stock in Havre	85,000	39,400
Afloat for Havre	39,717	67,704
Stock in Bremen	19,103	7,261
Afloat for Bremen	14,828	8,621
Stock in United States ports	298,462	174,228
Stock in the interior towns	50,036	31,754
Total	1,499,628	1,410,438
Excess in visible supply		79,190

Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills, now 50,000 bales; same time 1869, 60,000 bales. Middling Orleans, now 11¼d., then 11½d.

Stock in the Interior Towns, May 20.

	1870.	1869.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	13,120	7,876
Columbus, Ga.	7,050	3,800
Macon, Ga.	7,760	1,851
Selma, Ala.	4,100	1,500
Montgomery, Ala.	5,665	1,390
Memphis, Tenn.	15,888	12,207
Nashville, Tenn.	4,985	2,890
Total	50,036	31,754

FLOUR AND MEAL—The dealings in State and Western Flour have been on a very moderate scale since our last, at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,750 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 60@$4 85; inferior to good extra State at $4 90@$5 20; and poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 25, ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 60@$4 85
Extra State	4 90@ 5 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	4 90@ 7 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping brands	5 00@ 5 25
Extra Ohio trade and Family brands	5 30@ 7 75
Extra City, shipping	5 10@ 6 20
Extra Genesee	5 85@ 7 75
Poor to fancy extra Missouri	5 25@ 9 75

Southern Flour continues in light request at declining rates; sales have been reported since our last of 540 bbls., in lots, at $5 20@$6 50 for Poor to Good Ordinary, and $6 80@$10 for Good Ordinary to Choice Extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour has been in demand at $4 40@$5 85 for Inferior to Choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 225 bbls. Corn-meal has been in light supply and quiet at $5 30@$5 80 for Western; $5 20@$5 50 for Jersey; $5 75@$5 80 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 100 bbls.

GRAIN—The demand for Wheat has been moderate, mainly for No. 2 Spring, for prompt and forward delivery, at less buoyant, yet not essentially altered prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 79,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 35@$1 53; Red and Amber Western at $1 25@$1 30, in store and delivered; No. 1 Spring, part to arrive, at $1 22; inferior do. here, at $1 20 delivered; No. 2 Spring at $1 17¼@$1 20, in store and delivered, chiefly at $1 20, delivered, for choice, part to arrive early in June; No. 3 Spring at $1 10 afloat; Rejected Spring, 95c.@$1; White Genesee, $1 75@$1 85; Amber State, $1 30 ℘ bushel. Corn has been more active at firmer prices for desirable lots of New, but at easier and irregular figures for Red. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels, at $1 12@$1 14 for old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; $1 06@$1 14 for poor to choice New Mixed Western; $1 14@$1 16 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; 90c.@$1 06 for Unsound, ℘ bushel. Rye has been in more liberal supply and light request, yet quoted steady at $1 05@$1 08 for Jersey and Western; $1 10@$1 15 for State, and 92c.@95c. for Canada, in bond, ℘ bushel. Barley has been quiet at previous rates; sales have been reported of small lots State at 80c. ℘ bushel. Barley Malt continues quiet at from 80c.@$1 0¼ as the extremes. Oats have been very dull since our last, but prices have been fairly supported. Sales have been reported since our last of 25,000 bushels at 65c.@67c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 67c.@70c. for White Western, from track and delivered; 60c.@70c. for State, ℘ bushel. The export clearances have been 1,050 bbls. Flour, 13,492 bushels Wheat, and 7,255 bushels Peas for Liverpool; 3,500 bbls. Flour and 30,870 bushels Wheat for Glasgow, and 16,646 bushels Rye for Bremen.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in fair supply and demand at 90c.@95c., chiefly at 90c. for shipping, and $1@$1 25 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw has been salable at 80c.@$1 for Short and Long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 83,105 Hides and 157 bales do.; sales, 21,845 Hides and 340 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO., 2,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., 23¼c.; 700 Dry Matadero Cow, 20 lbs., 22¼c., gold, selected; 1,150 Dry Buenos Ayres Seconds, 21 lbs., 19¾c., gold, as they run; 1,950 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,900 Dry California, 22@24 lbs., 20¼c., gold, selected; 1,700 Dry Acapulco, 21 lbs.; 3,000 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., private terms; 900 Dry Bogota, 20 lbs., 18¼c.@19c., gold, as they run; 1,550 Dry Matamoras, 24 lbs.; 500 Dry Mexican Kips, 12 lbs.; 1,800 Dry Texas, 22@24 lbs.; 325 Dry-salted Matamoras, 33 lbs.; 220 Dry-salted New-Orleans, 40 lbs.; 1,000 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, 49 lbs.; 950 Wet-salted Texas, 60@70 lbs., private terms; 1,800 City Slaughter, 55@70 lbs., 10c., currency, selected; 265 bales Calcutta Slaughter Cow, (part to arrive,) 10@12 lbs.; 75 bales Calcutta Slaughter Buffalo, (part to arrive,) private terms. The stock on hand is 121,212 Hides and 298 bales, (same time last year 205,400 Hides and 10 bales,) as follows: 8,700 Dry Buenos Ayres; 22,900 Dry Montevideo; 32,712 Dry Rio Grande; 8,200 Dry Orinoco; 3,800 Dry Central American; 2,200 Dry Truxillo; 5,200 Dry Sierra Leone; 100 Dry Rio Hache; 6,300 Dry and Salted Parnahiba; 1,200 Dry and Salted Bogota, &c.; 600 Dry and Salted West India; 6,700 Dry and Salted Mexican; 14,800 Dry and Salted Texas; 1,600 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Ox and Cow; 500 Wet Salted Texas; 298 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Have been in quite moderate request, at our quotations, including New-York at 18c.@25c.; Eastern at 14c.@21c.; Ohio at 13c.@20c.; Michigan at 13c.@20c.; Wisconsin at 16c.@23c.; Yearlings at 4c.@8c. ℘ lb. Receipts, today, — bales; exports, — bales.

MOLASSES—The market has been quiet, but quoted steady. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@46c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 40c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 90c.@95c. ℘ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@25c.	30c.@33c.
Cuba Clayed	22c.@28c.	36c.@39c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	36c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	—@—	40c.@68c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@95c.

PETROLEUM—The demand for all kinds of Oil has been on a less extensive scale, and toward the close less buoyancy has been reported in values, though the offerings have been moderate. Crude has been rather quiet on the basis of 15c.@15¼c., bulk, with sales reported of 2,500 bbls. for early delivery, and 19c.@19¼c., in shipping order, ℘ gallon. At the Creek, sales were reported of equal to 12,500 bbls., in bulk, at from $4 25@$4 35 at Upper and Lower Creek, ℘ bbl., next sixty days' deliveries. The receipts of Crude here have been — bbls.; at Philadelphia 714 bbls. Refined Oil has been in less confident request for prompt and forward delivery, opening rather stronger, but closing at a shade easier prices, with a tendency in favor of purchases. Sales have been reported here since our last of some 5,000 bbls. Standard White, for prompt delivery, at 27¼c.@27¾c.; 5,500 bbls. do., June, chiefly at 27¾c.; 3,000 bbls. do., first half of July, at 27¾c., and 1,000 bbls. do., last half of July, at 27¾c. ℘ gallon. Also at Philadelphia, 2,500 bbls. Standard White, for June delivery, at 27¼c.@27¾c. ℘ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been — bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,750 bbls. The export clearances have been unimportant. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in fair demand at from 32¼c.@33¼c. ℘ gallon; sales, 4,000 cases, within the range. Naphtha has been inactive since our last at 10c. in shipping order, and 5c. in bulk, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market shows more firmness, on a lighter offering, and a moderate inquiry, chiefly for Mess and Prime Mess. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at $29 37@$29 50, nearly all at $29 50, for New Mess; $29 25@$29 50 for Thin Mess; $26 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 50 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Also, 750 bbls New Mess, May, June and July delivery, at $29 50 ℘ bbl. Cut-meats have been quiet at drooping prices. Sales have been reported of 200 pks., at 11¼c.@12¼c. for Shoulders; 15¼c.@17c. for Hams, ℘ lb. Bacon continues inactive at about 13¼c.@14c. for Cumberland, ℘ lb. Lard has been in light demand at less firm rates for City, but about steady prices for Western Steam; sales have been reported since our last of 400 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 15c.@16¼c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15¾c. for City, and 15¾c.@16c. for fair to prime Western Steam, ℘ lb. Beef has been in moderate demand at uniform quotations; sales have been reported since our last of 225 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$15 50 for Plain Mess; $15 50@$18 for Extra Mess, ℘ bbl. Tierce Beef continues in light demand on the basis of $25@$27 for Prime Mess, and $30@$31 for Indian Mess, ℘ tierce. Beef Hams continue inactive but firm at $30@$34 50 ℘ bbl.; sales, 90 bbls. Butter continues in quite moderate request and heavy, including State, inferior to prime, at 25c.@35c., and Western, inferior to prime, at 20c.@33c. ℘ lb.; the day's receipts were 1,586 pks. Cheese has been inactive at from 5c.@18c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts were 3,396 boxes.

SEED—Further sales of 3,500 bags Calcutta Linseed have been reported, part to arrive, at $2 20, gold, ℘ bushel.

SUGARS—Raw have been held with increased confidence, with a fair demand noted particularly for refining grades; sales, 1,211 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara, at from 9c.@11¼c.; and 236 boxes Havana, at from 9¾c.@9⅞c., ℘ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9c.@9¼c.; good to choice grocery grades at 9¾c.@10¼c.; Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 9¾c.@10¼c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 9¾c.@ ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been fairly active, ranging from 11¼c.@13c., as extremes, ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported since our last of 60,000 lbs. Tallow at 9¼c.@9½c.; 38,000 lbs. Stearine at 15c.@17c., and 29,000 lbs. Grease at 8¼c.@12c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quoted a trifle firmer, but has not been in much request; sales of 300 bbls., in lots, at $1 08@$1 09 for wood and iron-bound Western and State pks., ℘ gallon; receipts, 627 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A somewhat stronger market has been noted in all lines, though the offerings have not been large. For Liverpool the reported engagements included 300 bales Cotton, (by steam, at ¼d. ℘ lb.; 15,500 bushels Wheat and 7,500 bushels Peas at 4d. ℘ bushel; 100 hhds. Tallow at 15s.; 250 boxes Cheese at 35s. and 100 boxes Bacon at 20s. ℘ ton; 550 tcs. Beef at 2s. ℘ tierce. For Amsterdam, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ℘ bbl. For an English port, direct, a British bark, with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 6d. ℘ bbl. For Baltic ports, direct, a Norwegian bark, with 2,600 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 3d.; a North German brig with 800 bbls. do., and a Dutch brig with 900 bbls. do., at 5s. ℘ bbl. For a Mediterranean port, an American bark with 2,200 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. ℘ bbl.; and 4,000 cases do. at 25c., gold, each. There was some call for Grain vessels, rates for which were quoted firm to the British ports.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Special Session

[OFFICIAL.]

FRIDAY, May 20, 1870—12 o'clock M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to a call signed by a majority of the members.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, Reilly, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Seger, O'Brien, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—19.

On motion the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Long—

Petition of property-owners on Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets, against paving said avenue with wooden pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Croker—

To amend resolution relative to compiling suits in which the Corporation have been plaintiff or defendant, by striking therefrom the words "Clerk of the Common Council," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Counsel to the Corporation."

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Cunningham—

To permit Abraham Mechelbacher to erect bay-window on his house north-east corner of Seventy-first-street and Lexington-avenue.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Cuddy—

Relative to City printing.

Which was adopted.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions, Authorizing compiling, &c., of ancient records, said resolution to take effect July one; to reimburse William Farrell for loss of horse.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Seger, O'Brien, Woltman, Barker, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—17.

Resolution, To fence in vacant lot number seventy-four Mulberry-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Cuddy, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Seger, O'Brien, Woltman, Barker, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—16.

Resolutions, To build sewer in Clinton-street, between Stanton and Rivington, and in Avenue A, between Second and Third streets.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Seger, O'Brien, Barker, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—17.

Negative—Alderman Woltman—1.

Resolutions, To pave with Hamar wood pavement Fifth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fourth to One Hundred and Thirtieth streets, and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Second to Sixth-avenue; to erect lamp-post and light street lamp south-west corner of Sullivan and Amity streets; to build sewer in Little Twelfth-street, from Gansevoort-street to Ninth-avenue; directing Clerk of Common Council to have five thousand copies of reports of Central Park Commissioners printed.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Seger, O'Brien, Woltman, Barker, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham—17.

Negative—Alderman Long—1.

Resolutions, To place illuminating lamp foot of Jackson-street; to build sewer in Madison street, between Birmingham and Pike streets; to permit Barton K. Thompson to erect telegraph poles in certain streets; to build sewer in Front-street, between Montgomery and Gouverneur-slip; to repair carriage-way of Birmingham-street, from Madison to Henry; to place and light street lamp in front of number one hundred and thirty-two West Thirty-first-street; to pave with improved Nicolson pavement, Forty-third-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue; also Cliff-street, from John to Frankfort; also Forty-sixth-street, from Seventh to Ninth-avenue; also Eighty-third-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue; and Forty-fifth-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue; to pave with Paul National pavement, Eighty-fifth-street, from Second to Fifth-avenue; One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue; also One Hundred and Eleventh-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue; also One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Avenue A; to pave with Stafford pavement, Fifteenth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue; and Fifty-seventh-street, from Lexington to Sixth-avenue; to pave with Belgian pavement, Thirtieth-street, from First-avenue to East River; also Twenty-ninth-street, from First-avenue to East River; also Twenty-eighth-street, from First-avenue to East River; Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, from Second-avenue to East River, and Thirty-third-street, from Lexington-avenue to East River; to divide the Thirteenth Ward into thirteen Election Districts; to set curb and gutter stones on both sides of Forty-sixth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River; also Forty-fourth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, and Fifth-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Ninetieth-street; to regulate and grade Sixty-sixth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Boulevard; to lay gas mains, &c., in One Hundred and Fiftieth-street, from Tenth to St. Nicholas-avenue, and Sixty-sixth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue; to flag sidewalk south side of Fiftieth-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue; to lay crosswalk across Eighth-avenue, opposite number three hundred and forty-six.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Seger, O'Brien, Woltman, Barker, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—18.

Resolutions, To pave with Belgian pavement Worth-street, from Chatham-square to Baxter-street; to lay gas mains, &c., in Worth-street, from Chatham-square to Baxter-street; to build sewer in Worth-street, from Chatham-square to Baxter-street; To flag sidewalks in front of numbers thirty-six and thirty-eight West Thirteenth-street.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen John Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Seger, O'Brien, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—19.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until Monday next, the twenty-third inst., at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY T. SKILLEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Henry T. Skillen, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CALEB BARSTOW, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Caleb Barstow, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City, in said district, on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. NEWKIRK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John P. Newkirk, of Bridgeport, Conn., heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of May, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of May, 1870.

my9-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN JAMES STAFF and JOHN JAMES STAFF, Jr., bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given, that a petition has been filed in said Court by John James Staff and John James Staff, Jr., of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of May, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of May, 1870.

my9-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE H. PETRIE, CHARLES M. CARPENTER, JOHN H. McKEE, and STEPHEN H. PETRIE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 18th day of May, A. D. 1870.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George H. Petrie, Charles M. Carpenter, John H. McKee, and Stephen H. Petrie, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of the said George H. Petrie, Charles M. Carpenter, and John H. McKee, by the District Court of said district.

m23-law3wM WM. H. GUION, Assignee, No. 63 Wall-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN Y. SAVAGE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 20th day of April, 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John Y. Savage, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1870, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee in Bankruptcy, No. 137 Broadway,

my9-law3w* City of New-York.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE is hereby given that JAQUES CORTETYON, of the Township of Franklin, in the County of Somerset and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of six months.—Dated May 5, 1870. ABRAHAM J. CORTETYON, Assignee.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF ISAAC H. KNOX, ADMINISTRATOR OF ESTATE OF HENRY J. BURDEN, DECEASED. A VERY RARE COLLECTION OF CHOICE WINES, being part of the stock of J. Howard March & Co. of Madeira.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 26, 1870, at 12 o'clock, in the basement, No. 3½ Pine-st., next door but one to their office, removed for convenience of sale. Madeiras, vintages of 1835, 1836, 1839, 1840, 1844, 1846, of the following brands: Boal, Imperial Sercial, Verdelho, Reserve, Blandy, H. J. Boyer, G. J. Malmsey, &c., Grape Juice, &c.; also, Johannisberger, choice sherries, old port, brandy, rum, &c., all being part of the private stock of the late owner. The wines will be sampled by Mr. Owen Byrne, and sold in lots to suit purchasers. The sale of these choice wines will give those wishing to increase their stock and those not so fortunate in having the original importer's stock of wines, to add some of it to their collection. An opportunity is seldom offered to secure undoubted reliable old wines direct from the original importer's stock. No gentleman entertaining should be without some of this choice old Madeira, which seldom is now to be obtained except through sales of old stock like the above.

No other wines will be admitted.

Catalogues will be sent on application by mail.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY OF DEBTS TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 2, 1870, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York. SALE BY ORDER OF RICHARD WARREN, ASSIGNEE:

Note of E. D. Webb, Treasurer of the Springfield Deep Run Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company, for $2,880, and protest $1 27, New-York, June 29, 1867, for three months' account against said Company, of $335.

Note against C. C. Foster, New-York, Oct. 19, 1868, three months, $500.

Note against C. C. Foster, New-York, Dec. 14, 1868, three months, $500.

Due-bill against George W. Brown, no date, $200.

Judgment against Mrs. M. K. Williams, Pennsylvania, Nov. 12, 1866, for $5,167 22.

Book debt against Ancram Iron Company, June 17, 1869, $1,000.

Certificate 200 shares Harvey Steel and Iron Company's stock, par $10.

Certificate 10 shares Neptune Insurance Company, par $100, with an indorsement of ten per cent. paid, and also five per cent.

Two Scrip Certificates Continental Insurance Company, $5 each, 1863 and 1864.

One Scrip Certificate Resolute Fire Insurance Company, $5, 1864. RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.

JOHN J. ARNTON, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF ARTILLERY HORSES AT MONTREAL, CANADA.

JOHN J. ARNTON will sell, on behalf of the Control Department, by public auction, at the "Hochelaga Barracks," Montreal,

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 8TH JUNE NEXT, ABOUT 100 ARTILLERY HORSES,

(belonging to batteries proceeding to England.) The whole of these horses are in splendid working order, and among them are many valuable mares suited for breeding, and well worthy the attention of dealers and others.

The horses will be on view on the two days preceding the sale, at the above-named Barracks. A deposit on each horse will be required from each purchaser.

Terms cash, payable in gold or in Canadian bankable funds before delivery.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Control Office, Donegana, Montreal.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

B. H. MARTINDALE, Deputy Controller.

CONTROL OFFICE, DONEGANA, MONTREAL, May 19, 1870.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and sales-room No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

THE BEAUTIFUL IN ART. Statuary, Clocks, Bronzes, Marble Vases, antique and modern; Cameos, &c.

SIGNOR PANDOLFINI & CO.'S GREAT SALE OF ITALIAN STATUARY, &C. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSEL.

Persons of cultivated taste can hardly realize without an inspection the unparalleled attraction offered by Signor Pandolfini's collection of statuary, fine bronzes, clocks, marble vases, articles of vertu, &c., tazzas, card receivers, &c., to be sold by auction by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSEL, at their sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, commencing each day at 11 o'clock.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

BY F. COLTON.—HOTEL FURNITURE of the Libby House, No. 54 and 56 Warren-st., Pianos, &c., on MONDAY and TUESDAY, May 23 and 24, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the two large buildings known as the Libby House; there are about 100 rooms, all furnished with medium class goods, and very much that is extra good; one or two piano-fortes, French plate and other mirrors; velvet, Brussels, and other carpets; best hair mattresses for about ninety beds, and all the other furniture of the several rooms; also, of the parlor and dining-room; do.; also, all the steam-boilers and copper-boilers of the hotel; also, one rosewood piano; also, all the bar furniture and fixtures, one iron safe, one valuable annunciator, &c.; also, several valuable oil-paintings. Catalogues will be ready early Monday morning.

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT SIMPSON, surviving partner of the late firm of Frederick Levick & Company, against the TEXAS AND NEW-ORLEANS RAILROAD COMPANY.—J. JAMES H. ELLIOTT, Referee. In pursuance of a judgment in the above-entitled action, will sell at public auction, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June, 1870, the following, to wit: One hundred and eighteen land grant bonds, made by the Sabine and Galveston Bay Railroad and Lumber Company, each bond for the sum of $1,000, dated Nov. 1, 1858, payable to bearer, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of November, 1878, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of November and May in each year, secured by conveyance to trustees of the lands of the Company in Texas, and also by mortgage on the entire line and rolling stock and other property of the said Company.—Dated New-York, May 21, 1870. JAMES H. ELLIOTT, Referee. MARTIN & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.—THE Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell 80,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction on WEDNESDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock noon at No. 26 Exchange-place. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) May 23, at 11½ o'clock, on pier, East River:

1,205 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.

795 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.

2,400 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.

Cargo brig *Neponset*.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS. MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING. FISHER & BIRD, NOS. 97 TO 105 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE MANTELS, GRAVESTONES, tables and plumbers' slabs. Show-rooms filled with finest assortment of mantels. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 4th-av., N. Y.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE to buy marble and marbleized mantels, wainscoting and tiling, is at J. BEANY'S Marble Works, No. 140 East 41st-st., near 3d-av.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 31st-st., marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, headstones, monuments of superior workmanship; cheapest in the City.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., one door from Bowery, (40 years at No. 3 Division-st.,) cures worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician or no charge. Manhood restored and nervous debility cured in one week, by Dr. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial; $5 a pint.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted on private and certain diseases. A practice of 30 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

F. W. PATCHMANN & BROTHER have removed from No. 425 Canal-st. to the spacious store No. 363 Canal-st., near Wooster-st., where they will offer their numerous friends and the public a very large assortment of gold and silver watches, fine gold and hair jewelry, gold, silver and silver-plated ware, spectacles, eye-glasses, &c., &c., at prices to correspond with the present rate of gold. Established 1838. Every article warranted as represented.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Office of the Commissioners of Quarantine removed to No. 2 Exchange Court, Exchange-place, between Broadway and New-st. Room No. 14, second floor.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN & COLLENDER, Manufacturers of STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES. WAREROOMS AND OFFICE, NO. 738 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and certainly do that without pain, so 90,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY.

For sale, a plot containing 1⅝ lots, or 800 square feet, on White Oak Hill, overlooking the Bay.

PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH, No. 49 Wall-st.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KILPATRICK, No. 422 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 23, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
IL POLIUTO. (Italian opera.) Leading characters by Miss C. L. Kellogg and Messrs. Le Franc, Petrilli and Sarti.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
6th-av., corner of 23d-st.
FOX VS. GOOSE, and LOST ASHORE. Leading characters by Mr. John S. Clarke.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE RENT DAY, &c. Leading characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, and Miss Henriques and Miss Louisa Moore.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Pauline Markham, and Mr. Beckett.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
THE FAIR ONE WITH THE BLONDE WIG. Characters by Mrs. J. A. Oates and company.

FRENCH THEATER.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fechter and Miss Fanny Leclercq.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
METAMORA. SONGS, BALLET, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. By Mr. Locke Howard, Miss Jennie Engle, Miss Maddox and others.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

An illumination of public buildings, churches, cafés and some private residences, took place on Saturday night in Paris, on the occasion of the declaration of the result of the *plebiscitum*. The publishers of the *Siècle, Réveil, Rappel* and *Avenir National* have been condemned to one month's imprisonment and 1,000 francs fine, for the publication of a spurious proclamation signed "Louis Napoleon."....French troops have been sent to the Neapolitan frontier to watch the insurgents. The new list of members of the Ecumenical Council shows the number to be 975. A London dispatch says a pamphlet denouncing acquiescence in the dogma of infallibility as a mortal sin, has created a sensation in Rome. Sixty Bishops who have given notice of their intention to speak on infallibility are yet to be heard. The 29th of June is fixed for the close of the debate, when the next general congregation of the Council will be held....Bavaria refuses to abolish the death penalty, the vote in the Chamber of Deputies on the bill abolishing it standing 76 to 67. The Lower House of the Hague has passed the bill providing for its abolition; and Prussia has accepted the proposition, except in cases of malice aforethought and in the assassination of Sovereigns....ESPARTERO, it is said, accepts the Crown of Spain, but the excitement in regard to the unsettled state of political affairs still continues....A London dispatch in regard to the *coup d'état* in Portugal, states that, although the old Prime Minister, the Duke DE LOULE, has refused to sign the decree appointing Gen. SALDANHA President of the Ministerial Council and Minister of War, the King has accepted him as such, and requested him to reorganize the Cabinet. SALDANHA, it is stated in a Lisbon dispatch, has taken the necessary steps to carry out the King's wish. The sessions of the Cortes have been closed by his order, and a new election, it is reported, will be ordered. The British fleet has left Corunna for Lisbon....The London *Times* ridicules the Portuguese revolution, and terms SALDANHA an octogenarian General...An English paper of yesterday comments on the refusal to permit vessels with military stores and troops to pass through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal as an act of "studied unfriendliness" on the part of the United States Government.

CONGRESS.

The Senate continued its session of Friday until 7 o'clock Saturday morning, when the Fifteenth Amendment bill, after being so amended, as one Senator remarked, "as to be past all recognition," was finally passed and substituted for the House bill by a vote of 43 to 8. The Senate then adjourned until to-day.

In the House, various petitions for the abolition of the national banks, and in reference to the public debt, were presented. The bill reported on Friday from the Naval Committee was passed, allowing A. G. ROSS $5,000 for the use of his invention of hot water and steam in the navy for offensive and defensive purposes. A number of bills reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs were acted upon, among them one authorizing the Secretary of State to cause the remains of Gens. ASBOTH and STEADMAN, the former late Minister to the Argentine Republic, and the latter late Consul at Santiago de Cuba, to be brought home at the expense of the Government. A bill to increase the salary of the Minister to China was tabled. The Louisiana contested election case—NEWSHAM *vs.* RYAN—was again discussed, and the report of the majority, declaring the former elected to the seat, was finally agreed to by a vote of 78 to 72. A motion was made to reconsider and declare the seat vacant. Pending a vote, the House, at 8:40 P. M., adjourned.

GENERAL.

Recent advices from Hayti represent the country quiet, opposition to the established Government was virtually ended. Counterfeits of the Haytian currency had been discovered in large quantities.

Gen. SANZ, the Governor of Porto Rico, has been recalled, and returns immediately to Spain. The construction of West Indian telegraph land lines on the island is progressing without interruption.

Advices from San Domingo represent the revolution under CABRAL as gaining strength, the people having given up the hope of annexation to the United States.

A letter received in Washington from a recent visitor to the Red River region, says that but for the recent legislation by the Dominion Parliament, RIEL would have accepted the aid of the Fenians. This writer represents the legislation as substantially what was asked by the insurgents. A Chicago dispatch says an agent from RIEL has arrived there, urging the Fenians to expedite the proposed movement to intercept the British expedition, but that he has met with a cool reception from the Chicago leaders, who regard such an enterprise as foolhardy and dangerous.

A suit has been entered against one of the bondsmen of SUSISKY, the defaulting St. Louis City Treasurer, for the full amount of his bond, the signer refusing to pay, on the ground that high city officials knew of the defalcation several months before it was made public.

Count VON BEUST, son of the Austrian Premier, died at the Sandwich Islands, April 29. He was an officer on the Austrian frigate *Donau*, at that time in port at Honolulu.

The application in the suit of Davis and others for the appointment of a receiver of the Union Pacific Railway, was denied at Cheyenne, on Friday, by Chief Justice LOWE. The Judge held that the road was now in good hands, and that the bond already tendered by the Company is an ample security.

A sister of Miss BUCKLEY, who recently obtained a verdict against the St. Louis *Republican*, has instituted a suit, claiming to have been equally slandered with her sister in that journal.

The Tennessee Legislative Convention, after three days balloting, elected THOMAS H. BUTLER Secretary of State, on Saturday.

The publication of the *Prensa* in Havana has been discontinued, the paper having been merged in the *Voz de Cuba*. The new Spanish steamer *Sancti Spiritus* was lost on Cayo Piedras, while on her trial trip. The crew were saved. The Spanish troops recently destroyed a powder-mill and two unfinished cannon, deserted by the insurgents at Gibacoa, Cuba.

Gen. FORSYTHE is in close pursuit of the Indians who recently attacked the working parties on the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Advices received at Chicago from the workmen at Georgetown, Colorado, are to the effect that unless arms are furnished to them immediately for protection against the Indians, the Railroad Company becoming responsible for them, that they will quit work, seize a train, and come East.

GARDNER BROWN, a pupil in the Dover, N. H., High School, aged fifteen years, was killed in that city on Friday while playing base-ball, by the ball striking him in the head.

RED CLOUD, JOHN RICHARD and about twenty-five Sioux left Fort Fetterman, yesterday morning, for Washington. It is expected they will reach Cheyenne by the 27th inst.

A Mrs. STEWART, residing in Cliff-street, in Rochester, was fatally burned Saturday morning by the explosion of coal gas from a cooking stove.

The Insurance Commissioners at San Francisco have revoked the certificate of the Oriental Fire and Marine Insurance Company, owing to the impaired capital of the Company.

The Political Outlook.

Some of the Republican papers in the interior of the State are engaged in "discounting the future" with reference to the next candidate for Governor, and a formidable array of available men has already been presented. From this end of the State we have Gov. E. D. MORGAN, HORACE GREELEY, JOHN A. GRISWOLD, and JOHN M. FRANCIS. In addition to these, JAMES O. PUTNAM, of Erie, Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD, E. G. SPAULDING, NOAH DAVIS, Judge BALCOM, THOMAS C. ALVORD, JOHN COCHRANE, Gen. PLEASONTON and others have been named. We do not hear of active canvassing in behalf of any person, and it is not probable that the nomination will be very eagerly sought for at present. It is too early to move any important pieces upon the political chess-board. Nothing can be calculated upon with any certainty until after Congress has settled upon its policy and adjourned. Upon its action depends the result of the November campaign, in this State at least.

Despite the immense majority which was rolled up against us in the recent judicial election, we do not concede the result of the November election to be by any means a foregone conclusion. If Congress will address itself to the work before it in the proper spirit—and we think we see indications of a disposition to do so—we have faith that we can carry the State in November. To accomplish this, it is essential that the taxes should be reduced, the Funding bill passed in some form, the Georgia muddle finally disposed of, and a permanent financial policy adopted. This accomplished, the Republican Party must be brought to a realization of the necessity for harmonious and vigorous work, it must put up the best candidates it can find, and rouse itself to earnest and concerted action.

In this City, the old feuds among Republicans must be extinguished—if necessary by ignoring each and every one of them—and a new organization must be substituted for those which have ceased to be effective. Effete leaders must be made to take "back seats," and new and vigorous men be brought forward to take their places. The central management of the State must be galvanized into new life. What is needed is a thoroughly able leadership,—not only competent to manage a canvass vigorously, but capable of inspiring that popular enthusiasm without which a hearty co-operation of the rank and file of the party cannot be secured. It is the legitimate province of the party at large, assembled in State Convention, to do this, and to that end, perhaps, it is desirable to meet early and map out the campaign.

The moment Congress adjourns, the work of local organization should begin. The leaders must meet together in council, and laying aside old animosities and jealousies, go to work for the general good. If Congress would but bring itself into general harmony with the Administration, the Federal patronage might be exerted—and with perfect propriety—in opposition to Democratic power in this City, with great effect. By proper effort the new election law could be enforced, and in that way the adverse majority in this City be kept down at least twenty thousand. Republicans would vote if they thought there was any hope of even an approximately honest poll, or if they could be encouraged by a consciousness of an efficient co-operation on the part of the leaders of the party.

A great deal of the Republican apathy which is complained of is the natural result of inefficient leadership, and of a general conviction of the absolute futility of effort. A great party is like a great army—it must have good officers and good discipline. In the absence of these, nothing can be accomplished, especially against an organization which possesses both. In all other respects the Republican Party has decidedly the advantage. Its principles, its record, and its achievements ought to be elements of success, and could easily be made so, if the right course were pursued. Our first reliance is upon Congress; and we believe that our Representatives in Washington are beginning to appreciate their responsibility, and to feel a disposition to meet it. The rest depends entirely upon ourselves. It remains to be seen if the party in the State will prove equal to the crisis now before it.

Enforcing the Fifteenth Amendment.

Admitting the necessity for legislation to enforce the equality of rights which the Fifteenth Amendment guarantees, it nevertheless seems desirable to limit all such legislation to the precise point to be attained. Judged by this safe and simple rule, the bill passed by the House, on the recommendation of its Judiciary Committee, is preferable to that adopted by the Senate, after long and acrimonious debate.

The difficulties to be guarded against are possibilities which may grow out of the condition of society in the Southern States. The Constitution confers equality in respect of all the rights of citizenship; but local enactments may hereafter be framed to establish arbitrary tests, from the application of which colored citizens would unfairly suffer. Or local functionaries may, by fraudulent or invidious action, deprive freedmen of the exercise of the franchise. Or by force or fraud, by violence or the threat of violence, colored voters may be kept from the polls, or may be made to suffer from the free use of the ballot. These are, in the main, the possible evils which legislation is required to prevent; and the merit of the House bill is that it effects the contemplated purpose, and there stops. Thus, it punishes by fine or imprisonment every officer, municipal, State, or Federal, who, by any act of omission or commission, on any pretext whatever, denies or abridges the right of any citizen to vote "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." It treats as a misdemeanor the use of force, fraud, or intimidation by any person to prevent the exercise of the franchise by colored citizens on the same conditions that govern the voting of whites. It imposes penalties on those who, in the inforcement of local law in respect of assessment, registration, or the like, may neglect or discriminate against colored citizens. And it gives Circuit Courts of the United States jurisdiction of causes of action created by this act, and Circuit and District Courts of the United States jurisdiction of the misdemeanors which the act creates. For more than this, legislation is not required to provide.

But the Senate bill does provide much more. It covers with what seems to us needless elaboration all the points presented in the House bill, adding a section—perhaps not unnecessarily—making it the duty of Federal officers to take cognizance of all offences against the act. Moreover, it authorizes the President to employ the army or navy to prevent the violation or enforce the due execution of the act. So far well. Sections 14 and 15 are, however, completely out of place. They are designed to operate penally against office-holders who are ineligible under the disability clause of the Fourteenth Amendment—an odious provision, which cannot be too soon abrogated, and the embodiment of which, in a measure professedly framed to secure an equality of rights, tends to revive animosities which wise and generous men are trying to forget. Nor is the nineteenth section a whit more excusable. The time may come when it will be necessary for Congress to take cognizance of repeating and other fraudulent practices at elections; but when it does come, the legislation should be framed upon a broader basis, with a more definite aim, and in a connection less likely to be misunderstood.

Espartero as King of Spain.

Who shall say that the days of romance have passed, when the son of a cartwright is the elected King of Spain? The throne of FERDINAND and ISABELLA, which once overshadowed half the world, has in the course of three centuries been filled by brave and wise, as well as by weak and worthless men; but we question whether since the time of CHARLES V. it has boasted of an occupant possessing greater natural strength of character than the man who at length promists to fill it, Don BALDOMERO ESPARTERO. Destined for the priesthood, the French invasion of Spain awakened the military ardor that slumbered in his constitutionally feeble frame; and at the age of twenty-three he began that military career which has conducted him through all the intermediate stages to the rank of Marshal, and at one time to that of Regent, at another of Dictator, and now, probably, of King of Spain. There are abundant materials in the career of Gen. ESPARTERO for the pen of the novel-writer or the dramatist. He fought in Peru in his early days like a hero, and gambled like an adventurer, gaining rank from the one source and riches from the other. He married a certain Señorina SANTA CRUZ in spite of her wealthy father, who thought the embryo monarch a very poor match. He has had the power of making Generals and concluding alliances, and has been branded as a traitor, deprived of his dignities, and exiled from his country. No man knows better the shifting sands upon which greatness, and especially Spanish greatness, is built. At the age of seventy-eight he can have but little ambition left to satisfy, and it seems after all little better than a farce to weigh down the last few years of an unquiet life with the cares of royalty. The expedient can be but a temporary one, and is probably intended to give Spain a brief breathing space, and to prepare the people for placing the diadem on the brow of a younger and more ambitious man—Marshal PRIM.

If Europe be really destined for republican institutions, the increase of monarchs by popular suffrage is calculated to make the ultimate shock less violent. NAPOLEON III. has just appealed to the *plebiscitum* as confirming his original titles to empire, which were drawn from the same source. The throne of Italy is built on revolution; the King of Sweden descends from a fortunate General of the first NAPOLEON; the King of Greece is a joint nominee of his subjects and their diplomatic patrons; while the new King of Spain will be but the crowned President of a federation of provinces, which may yet have a glorious future if its policy becomes as liberal as its paper Constitution is free.

The Greatest of all Future Possibilities.

The sun is beginning to be an object of great anxiety to many scientific men. Spots on that orb are not at all uncommon, as may be ascertained by any one who will take the trouble to look at it through a bit of smoked glass. But these phenomena have of late assumed an appearance which astonishes astronomers, and is calculated to alarm that class which fancies it can detect portents of the future in the heavens. There are great gulfs now to be seen in the sun, each much larger than this earth which we think of so much consequence in the universe. They increase at a prodigious rate, and sometimes seem destined to work a convulsion similar to that which has undoubtedly overtaken other solar systems. Suns as vast as that which lights and warms this world have been shattered to pieces, or disappeared, and only the philosopher in his roving glance over the sky has detected the change. The inhabitants of other planets would not notice the disappearance of the planet we inhabit, any more than we can see a speck of sand carried off by the wind on the sea-shore.

It is not a mere theory, but an ascertained fact, that the sun is always in a highly fluid condition—as one recent writer describes it, "a hurricane of flame, the disturbances of which might, perhaps, be best represented to our imaginations by the occasional explosion of a planet or two of nitro-glycerine." It is, moreover, subject to "magnetic storms," produced, as many suppose, by the movements of the planets around it. The great disturbance which is now going on was predicted months ago by scientific men. That we are much more concerned in the event than many people suppose, is quite certain. Self-registering magnetic instruments have revealed the fact that whenever a spot breaks out on the sun, the earth thrills under a mysterious magnetic influence. In one case, a few years ago, it is upon record that telegraphic machinery was set on fire, and the "pen of Bain's telegraph was followed by a flame," at the very instant a sudden burst of light showed itself in the sun. "In the telegraph-stations at Washington and Philadelphia the signal-men received strong electric shocks." In fact, the electric condition of the earth was changed, though by what precise agency none can fully explain. We are at once lost in a region of conjecture, and can only feel that the fate which was foretold of old for the earth may at any moment overtake it. The forces are all in existence by which, in the solemn language of Holy Writ, the "heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat; the earth also, and the works that are therein, shall be burned up."

Once in every eleven years the sun exhibits the stupendous phenomena which are at present engaging the attention of philosophers. In 1859 "chasms and abysses," similar to those which are now reported, were seen by many observers. Their recurrence was predicted for 1870. Great disturbances in the world have usually accompanied these outbreaks, though why it should so happen is another of the unfathomable mysteries of the universe. In 1848 there were magnetic storms, and we had the French revolution. Again in 1859 they occurred, and we saw wars and rumors of wars in Europe. The electrical condition of the atmosphere is thought to exert a greater influence upon the minds of men and nations than many are willing to believe, or than any one is able to explain. The telegraphs denote the changed condition of the earth, but they cannot indicate the extent of the change. In the language of the astronomer whose description of the sun we have just quoted, "the pens of all our telegraphic wires may some day trace in flame a handwriting more ominous of human destiny than was the handwriting which, during Belshazzar's feast, traced a warning on the wall of the fall of the Babylonian dynasty."

Remember the Battery.

As the new Commissioners of Public Parks are vested with entire control of all our City squares, we trust soon to be able to record an improvement in those forlorn and neglected spots. Their appearance at present, as for some time past, is depressing to the last degree. On them, after all, more than on Central Park, do our poor depend for their daily glimpses of verdure and freshness. There are thousands in our midst to whom even a car-fare is an impossible extravagance, and Central Park an inaccessible fairy land. Yet none the less for their poverty and squalor—perhaps, we should say because of it—do they yearn for the beauty of flowers and green trees. We cannot afford to dispense unecessarily with a single refining influence in the midst of the wear and tear of City life.

We are glad, therefore, to see that the hand of the improver has already shown itself in City Hall Park. But it is our Battery which we wish to commend especially to the good offices of the new Commission. None of the other squares approaches it in advantage of situation, with its pleasant water-front, its sweeping view of the Bay, shut in only by the faint blue line of the distant Narrows, and its delightful sea breeze to temper the heat of Summer. Besides, it still has the finest trees to be found in the City—nobler far than any in the Central Park—and it is consecrated by a thousand gracious memories of a happier past, when Fashion yet smiled on it, and the youth and beauty of the City wandered beneath its kindly shadows. Its glory has long since departed, and its once lovely greensward has been turned into the very "abomination of desolation." The admonition to "keep off the grass" still greets the eye, a melancholy reminder of former attractions; but the grass has been "kept off" so long as to make the injunction needless. The Battery can never again be quite what it was, but a little care and trouble will at least serve to make it presentable, and an ornament, instead of a disgrace, to the entrance of our City.

The Liberated Presbyter.

When STERNE'S imprisoned starling at length "got out" of its cage, it could not have breathed expressions of greater rapture than those in which Rev. CHAS. B. SMYTH hailed his deliverance from General Assemblies, Synods, and Presbyteries. Amid the festive associations of the Masonic Hall in Thirteenth-street, he poured out his soul in a strain of thanksgiving over his emancipation from all restraint. He talked of his incumbency of the Eleventh Presbyterian Church as if it had been confinement in a lunatic asylum, declaring with much emotion that he no longer had any "chains to clank, or strait-waistcoat to bind him down," and that being now for the first time free, he could at length say exactly what he thought. We cannot discover that the newly enfranchised pastor said anything very remarkable, but perhaps he was not quite in the vein yesterday. It takes time to get accustomed to freedom. Notwithstanding the fact of his having been rather unfortunate in his attempt to put into practice the exhortation given to Titus concerning hospitality, Mr. SMYTH retains unlimited confidence in the genial influences of his own peculiar mixture. Whether he is correct in citing SPURGEON and PUNSHON as presenting him with examples of a free use of stimulants, is somewhat doubtful. The interpretation which these popular divines put upon the text chosen by Mr. SMYTH is comprehensive enough to admit discussions on politics, and on a great many purely secular questions; besides Mr. SMYTH himself is not a commentator whom most people would care to follow strictly.

The orator of the Masonic Hall has not hitherto shown himself morbidly apprehensive of finding extraneous matter introduced into his improving discourses. If he had, he would probably not have been so liberally reported, and then he would have been still clanking his chain and pulling at his strait-waistcoat. He is, however, to be congratulated upon his resolution to leave politics to the newspapers, and philosophy to its proper exponents, and adhere rigidly to the old standard of Gospel preaching. We do not expect a new Avatar to follow the liberation of the ex-presbyter, nor do we even imagine that his distinctive views upon the equilibrium of fluids will be sufficient to constitute the nucleus of a new sect; but judging from yesterday's sample, there is a little—not much—reason to hope that Mr. SMYTH may be fully as edifying in freedom as when attired in chains and a strait-waistcoat, and testing the capacities of spontaneous absorption possessed by enterprising reporters.

A Quack Remedy.

"Protection the only live issue," is the doctrine which the Philadelphia *North American* would have the Republican Party espouse. It declares that there is no other issue than that of protection or free-trade between Republicans and the Democracy. "Let us all agree to arrange ourselves upon that," quoth our contemporary, "and let the country see where we stand."

Now the tariff question is one of the most important of the day, but it is not and ought not to be a strictly party question. There are Republicans who are free-traders, and there are Democrats who are protectionists, and neither party will be mad enough to drive these members out of its ranks. The great body of tariff reformers, however, are not for free-trade *per se*, nor for protection as an abstract principle. They know that the financial necessities of the Government will for many years make various and even high duties inevitable, and these again will insure a moderate and just degree of protection to American industry. On the other hand, they know that the excessive duties of the present tariff, and of the bill reported by the Ways and Means Committee, tend to foster monopolies, and are as injurious to domestic industry as to the revenue. This class of reformers made their strength felt at every stage of the recent discussions in the House, and they are destined to exert a wholesome influence upon the future of the Republican Party.

From the correspondence which we publish elsewhere, it will be seen that the reported difficulty between Gen. HANCOCK and the President was misstated in several essential particulars. The original report was calculated to compromise the President, by making it appear that he permitted political considerations to influence his administration of purely military affairs. The letters which we now publish contradict this version, and exonerate President GRANT, not only from the charge of being actuated by prejudices, but from any insinuation of discourtesy as well. They show, when taken in connection with the explanation which accompanies them, that the whole affair arose from a somewhat unjustifiable exhibition of warmth upon the part of Gen. HANCOCK. The whole affair is simply an example of making mountains out of mole-hills.

It is not of much consequence what the *Observer*—a Sunday newspaper published in London—thinks on any subject, and therefore no one will be concerned to learn that it regards "the closing by the United States Government of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal to the Red River expedition as an act of studied unfriendliness." If any news from this country ever reached London, the *Observer* would have known that the United States Government has not taken the course which has given it offense. By and by, enterprising managers of English journals will understand the uses of an Atlantic cable.

That the Pope is infallible, and that the Pope is making a vast blunder, are the two propositions which divide the Catholic Church at this moment. They seem irreconcilable, but perhaps great authorities may be able to show us that they are nothing of the kind. The pamphlet just published at Rome against the promulgation of the new dogma only attracts attention because it is said to be written by a Roman Catholic Bishop. The Pope's most faithful counselors must see good grounds for wishing that he had been content to leave the doctrine of infallibility where he found it.

Paris does not seem to be dissatisfied with the result of the *plebiscitum*. There have been great illuminations in honor of NAPOLEON'S triumph, and although crowds thronged the streets, there was no sign of disorder. The Emperor is evidently far from being afraid of popular demonstrations. It is now only to be hoped that he will keep faith with the people who have once more shown their confidence in him.

Annexation is being actively urged in Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, and associations for that purpose exist in all the large towns and villages. Public meetings are held, at which stirring speeches are made, and pamphlets are openly distributed setting forth the advantages to be derived from annexation to this country. All this is in marked contrast to the feeling which formerly existed. Ten years ago the open advocacy now so prevalent would have been resented, and social ostracism, or even personal violence, would have been resorted to. The change of feeling is largely attributable to the unpopularity of the recent confederation of the provinces. The Nova Scotians have been bitterly opposed to the Dominion scheme from the first, and the feeling seems to be intensified every year. Ultimately, we have no doubt, the annexationists will be successful.

Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, of Maine, declines a renomination, and his friends are recommending him for United States Senator. The probabilities are that, with his consent or without it, the Governor will be renominated by the approaching Republican Convention. The party desires to avail itself of Gov. CHAMBERLAIN'S great personal popularity in the approaching canvass, and we do not see how he can refuse the use of his name when it is asked on that ground. It would create an obligation which would go far to insure his election as Senator, and in that view the plan suggested by Mr. NEAL, in the Portland *Advertiser*, is a sagacious one.

We have several times alluded to the scheme for establishing a permanent industrial exhibition in this City, upon a scale corresponding to the requirements of the time. A charter was granted by the Legislature last Winter, and we learn that a company has already been organized under it. Sufficient capital has been subscribed to insure the speedy success of the enterprise, and as soon as a suitable site can be secured the plan of the building will be determined upon and its construction begun. The whole City is interested in the success of the enterprise. Aside from the large expenditure and the employment of labor which it will involve, the proposed exhibition will be a permanent attraction to visitors from abroad. Our merchants, hotel-keepers, and business interests generally, will be benefited, besides immense help will be given to the general cause of mechanical science and art. It is to be hoped that the enterprise will be carried out upon a liberal scale, and that the building will be a prominent feature of our Metropolis, surpassing even the Sydenham Crystal Palace, and the buildings of the recent Paris Exposition.

The world has witnessed a good deal of Prætorian work latterly—though there is no longer a Roman Empire in it—at least in the old sense. In France the army has stepped in, as usual, to supplant the civil revolutionists. The late change in Spain was a *coup d'état* of the Generals, and the latest reform in Portugal has been brought about by an effort of military strategy on the part of Gen. SALDANHA. In spite of LEIGH HUNT'S poetry and the prose of RICHARD COBDEN and others, Captain Sword has still the upper hand of Captain Pen, even in the ways of progress and in the most constitutionally-disposed countries. The old camping-ground of Europe will in all probability maintain its character in that respect for some time to come.

The ill-used shad has at length found due protection. If we want mature fish and plenty of them in their due season, we cannot expect to go on catching them all the year round. Unquestionable as this fact is, sundry persons have shown a disposition to forget it. All such are hereby warned that the Legislature of the State of New-York did, on the 2d of May, pass a bill whereby they are rendered liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars should they be guilty of fishing for shad in the Hudson River, at any other time than between the 15th March and the 15th June in each year. It is further enacted in the same statute that any net used in any of the waters of the State must have each of its meshes of the extent of five inches, or two and a half inches between the bars, under a penalty of four hundred dollars for each offense.

Among the annoyances of travel hackney carriages are not the least. Philadelphia, which already possesses undisputed claims to the gratitude of humanity at large for its invention of soda-water, is to confer an additional benefit on a numerous section of society by abolishing the hackmen. The knell of extortion was sounded when the five handsome vehicles of the Union Transfer Company made their preliminary trip in Fairmount Park last week. A luxurious, light and clean *coupé*, to contain two, may now be hired for a dollar. The boon would be received in New-York with as much joy as the reduction of the income tax.

A bill introduced into the House by Mr. WILSON for the prevention of cruelty to animals is designed to correct more than one evil. The gross inhumanity to which animals meant for use as food are often subjected is a disgrace to all concerned. Besides this, the confinement, crowding, hunger, thirst and fright which the wretched creatures frequently suffer on their way to market deteriorate their health in a very serious degree. By the time they reach the slaughter-houses they are in a state of excitement and fever which renders their flesh unwholesome, and, in some cases, even dangerous to the consumer. Mr. WILSON'S bill provides that animals shall be given ample room, rest, water and food on railroads and steamers, and the person in charge is to pay for this care and feed, and non-payment is to create a lien for the amount. A penalty of two hundred dollars for violations of the bill is added. Some good might be done by a well-considered measure of this kind.

AMUSEMENTS.

To-Night's Performances.

At the Academy of Music, this evening, "Il Poliuto" is to be sung...."The Rent Day" and "Is He Jealous?" are to be acted at Wallack's....At Niblo's "The Forty Thieves" will be reproduced, with "To Oblige Benson" as a prefatory farce....Mr. HARKINS benefits by the final performance of "Frou Frou" at the Fifth-avenue....At the French Theater Mr. FECHTER will appear for the first time in "The Corsican Brothers."....At the Bowery Mr. OLIVER DOWD BYRON commences an engagement and performs in "Metamora."

Miscellaneous Mention.

CHARITABLE CONCERT.

The promised concert in aid of the destitute Russian Israelites now in this City, occurs to-morrow at Steinway Hall. Its pecuniary success is earnestly to be wished by the charitable. The entertainment will be a good one, so its happy termination ought to have no obstacle. Mr. W. J. HILL, Signor RANDOLFI, and Mr. J. M. HARTZ will sing; Miss JULIET LEVY, an amateur pianist, Mr. LEWENBERG, violinist, and Mr. SALINGER, violoncellist, and Señor YZQUIERDO, flutist, will play. Mr. DRESSLER will be an accompanist.

MISS CARLOTTA PATTI.

Among the persons sailing for Rio de Janeiro today, will be Miss CARLOTTA PATTI, M. THEODORE RITTER, Señor PABLO SARASATE and the popular *buffo brillante*, Signor FERRANTI. Miss PATTI proceeds to Brazil to give a series of concerts in the principal cities of that Kingdom, and returns hither by the way of San Francisco, and once again under the skilled and successful direction of Mr. STRAKOSCH. The lady was to have sung at a farewell concert Saturday evening, but she was so greatly fatigued that she found it impossible to do so, and was compelled, as a consequence, to forego a ceremony of grateful leave-taking. She bears with her to Brazil the recollection of much cordial appreciation and of many acts of kindness, and leaves, it must be added, not only remembrances of artistic merits which will cause the story of her triumphs abroad to be perused with great interest, but a general sentiment of personal esteem that will add to the heartiness of the welcome awaiting her on her second visit, this year, to the United States.

THE BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL.

Reliable information in regard to the Beethoven Festival, to the positive occurrence of which allusion was made in these columns a few days ago, is gradually being obtained. Negotiations are really progressing with many of the eminent soloists in the United States, and we understand that the co-operation of all the orchestral leaders and of all the singing societies of this City and vicinity has been secured. Special compositions are to be interpreted, oratorio music is to be sung with immense choruses, and concerted pieces from popular operas, such as trios and quartets, to be given by half a dozen tenors and as many sopranos, contraltos and bassos, to each artist usually intrusted with a share of the performance on the stage. Concerning the building once known as the Skating Rink, and about to be transformed into the local Coliseum, several details have reached us. Contracts have been entered into by the projectors of the festival that additional width shall be given to the building, which at present may be accounted one of the largest in America. The extent of the addition is to be eighty-two feet, and arches are to cover the space thus added. This will give the building a clear length of 430 feet, and a width of 200 feet, unobstructed by pillars and obstacles which impeded the sight and hearing in the Boston Coliseum. The roof forms a clear span from wall to wall, and is supported by immense iron arches, which converge and join together at a height of 100 feet from the ground. The building itself is of corrugated iron, and possesses great durability, and at the same time resonance, giving acoustic properties that may be reckoned as almost wonderful in such a space. The area of the structure is 86,000 square feet, and allowing four and a half feet for each person—much more than the average accorded in our places of amusement—the structure will with ease accommodate 20,000 persons sitting. With extra stage room and promenade, it may be safely calculated that fully 25,000 people will be at ease during the performance. The stage will be 115 feet in length by 180 feet in depth, and will seat an orchestra of 800 musicians for the great numbers of the festival, and a chorus of 3,500 persons, to be recruited from all the operatic organizations in the City, and also from amateur choirs. In the space allotted to chorus and orchestra, the seats will be so constructed as to give a perfect view both to the persons engaged and to every one of the auditors. The entire space between the stage and the entrance is to be filled in with chairs and sofas, while the areas between them are to be broad and free. Altogether, the building, which in itself is peculiarly fitted to the use for which it is now destined, will be so rearranged as to render it perfectly suited to the festival.

DEATH OF AN ARTIST.

Most of our readers will recollect Mlle. ANGELE CORDIER, who sang *Dinorah* in the opera bearing that title, when it was first listened to here. We have just received information of the lady's death, which occurred at Caen, near Paris, a few weeks ago.

SIGNOR RONCONI'S PERFORMANCE.

Signor RONCONI regrets to be obliged to announce that the chorus engaged by him for the proposed performance of "L'Elisire d'Amore" on the 24th inst., having violated their engagement, he finds himself obliged to defer the representation for the present.

National Pedestrian Congress.

The third season of the existence of the National Pedestrian Congress will be celebrated by an attractive entertainment at the Capitoline Grounds, in Brooklyn, to-morrow. The programme of festivities includes a four-mile walking match, a one-mile velocipede race, a four-mile handicap walking match, a 100-yard race, a one-mile running race, a 200-yard amateur, a two-mile velocipede race, a half-mile running race and a jumping match, and will commence punctually at 12 M. Among the contestants for the prizes, most of which are quite valuable, are Messrs. E. D. Davis, Poke Perry, Jas. Smith, Bob Way, W. C. McClellan, John Haydock, Jas. Adams, John Thomas, A. P. Messinger, Ned Searles and Wm. E. Harding. The whole affair will be under the direction of WM. E. HARDING, President of the National Pedestrian Association.

The Maine Congressmen.

Calls have already been issued in the Third and Fourth Congressional districts of Maine for Republican Conventions to nominate candidates. An Augusta correspondent thus speaks of the prospect in the several districts, but we think he is a little too sanguine with regard to the fourth:

FIRST DISTRICT.—Hon. JOHN LYNCH, the present incumbent, is brought forward for a fourth nomination. York County claims the nomination, and Col. M. F. WENTWORTH, of Kittery; Judge TAPLEY, of Saco; Hon. J. A. GOODWIN, of Wells, and Hon. JAMES M. STONE, of Kennebunk, are favorably mentioned as candidates against Mr. LYNCH. Of these, Col. WENTWORTH receives the greatest support, and it is not unlikely that the contest will be so narrowed down as to be between him and Mr. LYNCH or between him and Judge TAPLEY, in case Mr. LYNCH finds that he stands no chance.

SECOND DISTRICT.—In this district Hon. S. P. MORRILL, who has held the position one term, is a candidate for re-election, but some of his most intimate friends have but little hope of his being returned. In view of this fact a portion of Oxford County presents the name of Hon. WM. BOLSTER, while Androscoggin County presents the name of Hon. WM. P. FRYE. The last-named gentleman, it is claimed by his friends, is quite sure of the nomination, and as he can carry his own county without a break, and is quite popular in the other counties, we may look upon his chances as being almost certain.

THIRD DISTRICT.—In this district Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE will be renominated for the fifth term, and will, of course, be elected by the customary immense majority.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Hon. JOHN A. PETERS will be returned without any opposition. He was first elected to the Fortieth Congress.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—Hon. EUGENE HALE will also be re-elected to a second term.

YACHTS AND YACHTING.

Brilliant Prospects of the Coming Season.

The Sappho and the Cambria—The Ocean Race—The Coming Regattas—Hints to Yachtsmen.

The yachting of 1870 will shortly be inaugurated, and gives every hope of being the most brilliant season ever enjoyed on American waters. The prospect of an international yacht race, and the visit of an English yacht of a certain celebrity to these waters, has given sudden impetus to all yachting matters and everything connected with the pastime. Old yachts are being refitted, painted and put in commission; every week hails the launch of some new flyer of the seas, destined to add one to the competitors that the stranger will have to vanquish before she can carry away our much-treasured prize, the Queen's cup won by the *America*.

The different yacht clubs are very full, and there is a great demand for membership, as it has become the fashion to belong to a yacht club, and everybody likes to be in the fashion in America. It is a great triumph, the treble victory of the *Sappho*, as she met her antagonist, the *Cambria*, on the latter's own terms, and in fact Mr. DOUGLASS gave up in every point rather than lose the chance of having a race. The three races were sixty miles to windward and back, and in each instance the *Sappho* achieved an easy victory.

As already announced, the *Cambria* and *Dauntless* are matched for an ocean yacht race, to start from Cowes on the 4th of July. From the view we have been favored of Mr. ASHBURY'S tactics, it appears highly improbable, and very unlikely, that he will put in an appearance at all on that eventful day.

FRIENDLY WORDS OF ADVICE TO YACHTSMEN.

Before going into details of the doings of the various clubs, it might not be out of place to make a few suggestions to American yachtsmen. For many years there has been considerable rivalry between the members of the various clubs, and not the generous emulation that should exist in the heart of every true sailor. Why do the clubs confine their reputations so much to their own yachts, and make them so exclusive? Would it not be far better for each club to have a race open to all yachts, which would put the field of competition on a much wider scale? Of course, each club could have a private race for their own members; but the public race would attract ten times the notice and general attention accorded the private one. Some of the clubs have started this idea during the past few seasons, and have been tolerably successful, but let all the clubs join together and we should have a regatta that has never before been witnessed in American waters. Let a committee be formed of the members of each club and arrange a series of cups, to be contested for by yachts of each class. Such a measure would doubtless meet with success, and bring the best yachts of the year to a just prominence.

NEW YACHTS OF THE SEASON.

During the past Fall yacht-builders have been very active, and several additions have been made to our yacht clubs that are likely to make a name before the close of the season. Commodore WILLIAM VOORHEES, of the Atlantic Yacht Club, has had a new shooner built for him, called the *Tidal Wave*. This yacht was modeled by Mr. A. A. SCHENCK, who also built the famous *Gracie*, one of the fastest sloops of the past season. The *Tidal Wave* measures: length on deck, 88.8 feet; water line, 85.8 feet; breadth of beam, 21.9 feet; and depth of hold, 8.8 feet. Area of measurement, according to New-York Yacht Club rules, 1,879.1 feet; extreme length on deck, 99 feet; tonnage, 153.49 tons; mainmast, 84 feet; foremast, 82 feet; topmasts, 30 feet; bowsprit, 19 feet out-board; flying jibboom, 21 feet out-board; main gaff, 33 feet; fore gaff, 26 feet; main boom, 62 feet, and fore boom, 26 feet. It was the original intention to carry about 2,000 square yards of canvass, but as on trial the spars had to be cut, the canvass has been reduced proportionately. This yacht was built at Nyack by Mr. A. G. POLHAMUS, and is much admired for the beauty and symmetry of her lines.

Mr. JACOB VOORHIS, Jr., has had the *Madeline* sloop altered into a schooner, and expects that she will make a good race with anything in the squadron. She has been rebuilt by Mr. JAMES E. SMITH, and is handsomely fitted out in walnut and oak, with gilt moldings and handsome mirrors. Her dimensions are: Length on deck, 93 feet; length on water line, 82.3 feet; breadth of beam, 21.7 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet; area of measurement by New-York Yacht Club rules, 1,787 feet and 148.18 tons.

Mr. S. P. GARDNER, of Boston, who formerly owned the *Bonita*, is having a new schooner-yacht constructed for him by the POILLONS, of Brooklyn. The boat is to be called the *Belle*, and is 47 tons, New-York Club measurement; length of water line, 45 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; with a rocker keel 18 inches deep. Her sticks measure as follows: Main boom, 32 feet; main gaff, 20 feet; fore boom, 13 feet; fore gaff, 13.5, and bowsprit, 12 feet out-board. This yacht is very fine forward, but has plenty of beam aft. She will carry about ten tons of ballast, and draw seven feet of water aft and four and a half feet forward.

Mr. A. S. HATCH, the owner of the *Calypso*, has been making several alterations in his boat, and hopes to arrive at an increase of speed. The same gentleman intends to strive earnestly for some of the prizes this year. Mr. W. B. NICHOLLS, the owner of the *Corning*, who made her first appearance in the season of 1868, is building a new sloop about eighty feet in length. This sloop is being built with a deep draught and narrow beam, which her owner fancies will give speed. The schooner *Palmer* has been refitting at New-London, and received a new gig, a life-boat and two sets of light sails. The schooner *Rambler*, belonging to Mr. JAMES H. BANKER, is up at New-London and has been scraped and painted. Mr. GEORGE OSGOOD is going to bring the *Fleetwing* into notice this season, and has fitted her with a new suit of canvas. The sloop *Kate*, belonging to Mr. ROBERT DILLON, of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, has been repaired and overhauled, and it is expected she will give some of the sloops all they want on a wind. This is one of the fastest sloops in America, beating in a stiff sea. The schooner *Alice*, belonging to Commodore KIDD, has undergone extensive alterations and is being newly fitted up.

PROSPECTS OF THE SEASON.

The month of June will open the yachting season, and the Atlantic Yacht Club will lead off the dance on the 2d of the month with their annual regatta. This Club was organized in 1866, and is now in a flourishing condition. The Club now owns eight schooners and thirty-seven sloops, all of which have gained great reputation for speed. The Club have arranged to have a steamer for the use of their guests on the day of the regatta, so as to enable them to see the race from start to finish. The course as defined by the Committee will be as follows: For schooners and first-class sloops, according to the rules of the Club, starting from a stake-boat off Club Harbor, in Gowanus Bay, to and around the South-west Spit; to and around the Light-ship, rounding the same from south-west to north-east; thence home, passing to the southward of Beacon and Romer Shoals. The same course will be used by the second and third-class sloops. The fourth-class sloops will go to and around the South-west Spit, and thence home. All yachts are to pass between Forts Lafayette and Richmond; also to the eastward of buoys Nos. 11, 13 and 15 on west bank, both going and returning. The same rules as to allowances that prevailed last year will also be used this season. The Committee have taken considerable pains in their programme, and will certainly afford a good day's yachting.

The New-York Yacht Club regatta will take place later in the month of June. This is the oldest and most powerful club in America, having been organized in 1844. The Club now owns thirty schooners, nineteen sloops and four steamers. Its regatta this season will be vested with unusual interest, as it will give some clue as to which is the best yacht in the Club and upon which frail vessel the hopes of Americans will be centered, if the *Cambria* dares to come over on her plucky enterprise. We will give Mr. ASHBURY credit if he does come over, as it is not an every-day matter to attempt to win a cup, competing with twenty of the finest schooners in the world. The *Tidal Wave* and *Madeline* are about the only new additions to the Club this year, and we hope they may prove useful ones. The annual meeting of the Club was held in the Spring of the year, and the members re-elected their officers of the past year.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club, although not one of the largest clubs, possesses among its members some of the most devoted yachtsmen in America. At their annual meeting it was decided to hold the yearly regatta on some day between the 13th and 15th of June. A committee was then appointed, consisting of Commodore KIDD and Mr. J. M. SAWYER, to have printed invitations sent the various yacht clubs in the neighborhood to enter the Union Regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club.

The Boston Yacht Club is gradually increasing in size, and now owns seven schooners, eighteen sloops and one steamer. They have changed their club signal, having now a dark ground with a single white star in the triangle formed by two red stripes crossing one another. The Commodore's pennant is dark blue with a white anchor, and that of the Vice-Commodore, scarlet with a white anchor. The Committee have not fixed definitely upon the day for their regatta, but it will probably take place about the 17th of June.

The Bayonne Yacht Club was never in a more prosperous condition than at present, and intend having some good sport this year. Their regattas have always been noted for their general good management, and the trouble and care taken by the different committees to amuse their guests. The Club now musters over one hundred members, and several new yachts have been added to their sailing stock. Their Club-house is at Pamrapo, N. J.

The Jersey City Yacht Club has added several new members to their roll, and also two new sloops. The regatta of this Club will be given probably early in July.

The Columbia and Ione Yacht Clubs also intend making some stir this season, and we shall hear more of their doings before long.

MATCHES FOR JUNE.

There will be several interesting matches during the month of June. Prominent among these will be the race between Mr. RUTHERFORD'S *Palmer* and the *Phantom*, belonging to Commodore STEBBINS. The *Palmer* is the largest yacht of the two, measuring 194 tons, while the *Phantom* is only 123 tons. There will be no allowance of time, as it is simply to test the improvements made in the *Palmer* during the past season.

It appears that Commodore KIDD is anxious that the *Alice* and *Eva* shall have another race. The *Alice* has always been very unfortunate every time she has met the *Eva*, and with ordinary luck would probably have the best of the race.

The action of the New-York Yacht Club in ruling out sloops from the race for the *America's* cup when the *Cambria* comes over, has given considerable annoyance to many yachtsmen. It does not appear to be just to rule out any yacht over thirty tons, that is to say if they follow the conditions upon which the cup was presented to the Club by Commodore STEVENS.

Taken altogether, the American season promises to be an exciting and brilliant one. May the best boats win!

ILLINOIS.

Close of the Constitutional Convention—Outline of the New Constitution—Important Provisions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 12, 1870.

Our Constitutional Convention has got through with its labors, and the result has been published. The new Constitution is a document of considerable length, and on the whole it is an improvement upon the one which it proposes to supersede.

THE BILL OF RIGHTS.

The preamble and bill of rights contain the usual platitudes incident to such documents. In the latter, however, there are two changes. One authorizes the Legislature to abolish the Grand Jury, and the other provides that the fee of the land taken for public use—including railroads—shall remain in the original owner, subject to such use, but liable to revert if not used. Article 3 distributes the powers of the Government into three distinct departments: Executive, Legislative and Judicial.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Article 4 relates to the Legislative Department, and provides that an election shall take place on the Tuesday after the first Monday of December next, and every two years thereafter. Senators are to be at least twenty-five years of age and Representatives twenty-one, and to have been five years a resident of the State and two years of the district, before being eligible. No person holding a lucrative office under the United States or of the State of Illinois is eligible. The balance are the usual provisions, with an addition to the oath declaring that they have not bribed anybody to vote for them, and have not and will not be bribed themselves to vote for any measure. There are to be fifty-one Senators and 153 Representatives—the State to be divided into single districts. Senators are to hold office four years and the Representatives two. Floaters are provided for after the Ohio plan, which will increase the number of Representatives some years. The remainder of the section goes somewhat into details as to the manner of proceeding. There is a five dollar per diem provided for—with a legislative privilege of changing the same.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

The section relative to Special Legislation is one of much importance, and I therefore send it entire:

SEC. 22. The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say: For—

Granting divorces;

Changing the names of persons or place;

Laying out, opening, altering and working roads or highways;

Vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public grounds;

Locating or changing county seats;

Regulating county and township affairs;

Regulating the practice in Courts of justice;

Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of Justices of the Peace, Police Magistrates and Constables;

Providing for changes of venue in civil and criminal cases;

Incorporating cities, towns or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city or village;

Providing for the election of members of the Board of Supervisors in townships, incorporated towns or cities;

Summoning and impanneling grand or petit juries;

Providing for the management of common schools;

Regulating the rate of interest on money;

The opening and conducting of any election, or designating the places of voting;

The sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability;

The protection of game or fish;

Chartering or licensing ferries or toll-bridges;

Remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures;

Creating, increasing or decreasing fees, percentage or allowances of public officers during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed;

Changing the law of descent;

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks, or amending existing charters for such purpose;

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever;

In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted.

Section 26 provides that the State of Illinois shall never be made defendant in any court of law or equity. The Legislature is given power to authorize the construction of drains for agricultural or sanitary purposes "across the land of others." The cost of the capitol is limited to $3,500,000. This will cut short the calculations of those who are engaged in the work.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Article 5 defines the Executive Department, which is to consist of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Superintendent of Schools and Attorney-General, all to hold office four years, except the Treasurer, he to hold two years and to be ineligible for the next two. The Governor must be thirty years of age and five years a citizen of the State, the other provisions relating to this Department are about as usual. The veto is to be overcome by a two-third vote in both Houses.

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Article 6 defines the Judicial Department. The Supreme Court is to consist of seven Judges, one of whom shall be Chief-Justice. Four constitute a quorum, which is necessary to every decision. Judges must possess the same qualifications as the Governor. The present three grand divisions of the State are to be retained until otherwise ordered by law. One or more terms in the Northern Division to be held in Chicago. The State is to be divided into seven districts, the Southern and Middle grand divisions into two each, and the Northern into three. The term of office is to be nine years. After 1879, Inferior or Appellate Courts may be established. Circuit Courts are also provided for, and County Courts and Probate Courts. Each county is to have a State's Attorney instead of the Circuits, as now. Cook County is made exceptional, and is to have five Circuit Judges, to be increased one for every additional fifty thousand inhabitants, and the Chicago Superior Court is made a County Court. The Justices of the Peace in Chicago are to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, on the recommendation of a majority of the Judges in the Circuit, Superior and County Courts. There is much other detail, of no general importance.

SUFFRAGE AND EDUCATION.

The article on suffrage is about the same as at present, except, of course, that "white" does not stand in the instrument. Article 8 provides for a "thorough and efficient system of free schools, with the following guard against squandering the public money on sectarian schools:"

Neither the General Assembly nor any county, city, town, township, school district, or other public corporation, shall ever make any appropriation or pay from any public fund whatever, anything in aid of any church or sectarian purpose, or to help support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college, university, or other literary or scientific institution controlled by any church or sectarian denomination whatever; nor shall any grant or donation of land, money, or other personal property ever be made by the State or any such public corporation to any church or for any sectarian purpose.

STATE REVENUES, COUNTIES, &C.

Article 9 covers the revenue of the State. I do not find any unusual provisions. No county, city, township or school district is allowed to incur an indebtedness exceeding five per cent. of the valuation of its property. Article 10 relates to counties, county seats and county government, and is one of the seven which are to be submitted separately. It provides that no new county shall be formed when it reduces another to less than four hundred square miles. Counties may have a government of commissioners or supervisors, or they may elect, except Cook, which is to be governed by fifteen Commissioners, ten elected from Chicago and five from the country.

CORPORATIONS—RAILROADS.

Corporations are treated of in Article 11. No corporation is to be created by special law. Revokes existing charters under which no organization has been had. No law is to be passed for street railways, except by consent of the local authorities. The Legislature is forbidden to create a State Bank, and any law authorizing the creation of corporations with banking powers must be submitted to the people. Stockholders to be liable for double the amount of their shares. "The suspension of specie payments by banking institutions created by the laws of this State, on their circulation, is never to be allowed or sanctioned." The sections relating to railroads are to have a separate submission. It provides that every railroad shall maintain a public office in this State, where transfers of stock shall be made, &c. Rolling stock to be considered personal property. The two following sections are important:

SEC. 11. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a parallel or competing line; and in no case shall any consolidation take place except upon public notice given, of at least sixty days, to all stockholders in such manner as may be provided by law. A majority of the Directors of any railroad corporation now incorporated or hereafter to be incorporated by the laws of this State, shall be citizens and residents of this State.

SEC. 12. Railways heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed, in this State, are hereby declared public highways, and shall be free to all persons for the transportation of their persons and property thereon, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. And the General Assembly shall from time to time pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on the different railways in this State.

SEC. 14. The exercise of the power and the right of eminent domain shall never be so construed or abridged as to prevent the taking, by the General Assembly, of the property and franchises of incorporated companies already organized, and subjecting them to the public necessity the same as individuals. The right of trial by jury shall be held inviolate in all trials of claims for compensation, when, in the exercise of the said right of eminent domain, any incorporated company shall be interested, either for or against the exercise of said right.

SEC. 15. The General Assembly shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs on the different railroads in this State, and enforce such laws by adequate penalties to the extent, if necessary for that purpose, of forfeiture of their property and franchises.

REGULATION OF GRAIN BUSINESS.

Article 13 regulates the business of grain warehouses or elevators, and is to be submitted to a vote of the people. It is rather an undignified piece of legislation to be put into the organic law of the State, and grew out of the quarrel between the Chicago Board of Trade and the elevators here. It declares such elevators to be "public warehouses," and then proceeds to regulate their business. This should all have been left to the Legislature.

THE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE.

The vote is to be taken on the second day of July, on which occasion the additional Judges provided for are to be chosen. Unless something unlooked for transpires the proposed Constitution will be adopted, and I think without very serious opposition. Some of the submitted articles will probably be defeated. The advocates of women suffrage failed to get their favorite measure before the people.

STATEMENTS BY MAGRUDER.

How he Crossed the Long Bridge into Virginia—His Conversations with President Lincoln.

The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* publishes the following letter from the ex-rebel General, JAMES B. MAGRUDER, to a gentleman in that city, which is evidently written with some warmth of feeling, and contains some statements that Mr. CAMERON quite likely will care to explain:

GALVESTON, Sunday, May 8, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I have not had an opportunity to answer your letter of April 16 until now. As I have abstained from politics entirely since the war, I regret that I am compelled to write a letter which will be construed by some at least as being of a political character. It is not so, however, for this letter is purely personal, and written solely in defense of my honor, which has been recklessly, maliciously and mendaciously attacked by Senator CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, in a debate in the Senate of the 5th ult., as appears from the *Congressional Globe*, which you, though unacquainted with me personally, I believe, had the kindness to send me, for which I thank you sincerely. Before going further, I will here say that you are not only at liberty to publish this letter, but that I hope you will do so, and in such newspapers that Mr. CAMERON will be forced to read it, as I hold myself responsible personally at any time to Mr. CAMERON for its contents.

The paragraphs in the debate in which allusion is made to me are as follows:

Mr. CAMERON—I remember that Capt. Somebody, who became a General in the rebel army, had the command of a battery here, and he was going to start off out with himself but with his battery, but somehow or other the battery did not get off. He cleared off in a few evenings after, however, and got across the bridge.

Mr. POMEROY—That was the Captain who escorted the President to the White House?

Mr. CAMERON—The same man. He escorted the President to the White House, and I heard him say to the President that he admired him, and was going to stand by him during the war. He said that the evening before he went away.

I will premise in reference to the above that as I was the only officer that commanded a battery in Washington at that time and afterward became a General in the Confederate army, Mr. CAMERON could have meant none other but myself. The rest of his remarks are false in every particular. In fact, they constitute one monstrous, malicious, reckless and infamous lie. For in the first place I never was with Mr. LINCOLN in the presence of Mr. CAMERON in my life. Secondly, I never escorted Mr. LINCOLN to the White House, for I was on my way from or in Europe at that time, as the military representative of the country, sent by Mr. BUCHANAN to inspect and report upon the armies of Europe, and did not reach Washington until after the inauguration. I think about the 10th of March, 1861. In fact I never was in Mr. CAMERON'S company but once in my life, to my knowledge, and that was at a dinner party in the house of my brother, Commodore GEO. A. MAGRUDER, of the United States Navy, in Washington, while Mr. CAMERON was Secretary of War, about the 16th, 17th or 18th of March, 1861, when Mr. CAMERON offered, in conversation with me, as I was sitting by his side at the dinner-table, to send me to Russia, there to remain until the termination of the pending war, if I would agree to it. I looked upon that as the most disgraceful position an officer could occupy. To stand upon the soil of a foreign country, to receive his pay, fold his arms and look from a distance upon a bloody conflict of his own country, in which his people were engaged, without taking sides with one or the other, was, I felt, the most ignoble course of all, and I treated Mr. CAMERON'S offer with the silent contempt I thought it deserved.

In your note you ask me to state the circumstances under which I did leave Washington for Richmond, Va., at the commencement of the war. I do so with pleasure. The day on which President LINCOLN received the telegram from the Governor of Virginia, my native State, declining to send his quota of troops under the first proclamation, or the day after that, Mr. LINCOLN sent for me and informed me of that fact. My State had not yet seceded. I informed him that I regretted deeply the course events had taken; that if my State seceded, I was a soldier, obliged to fight either for or against her, and that I would fight for those among whom I was born and bred, my relations and friends, all of whom believed they were right. I stated to him that I was a graduate of West Point, but that West Point was not a charity school; that it was supported as much by the Southern people, in proportion to cadets from the South, as by the North in the same proportion; that the Government had always recognized the right of officers to resign, unless they were officially charged with crime, and that the obligations to which an officer subscribed were simply to obey the lawful orders of his superiors so long as he held the commission of the Government, and that every officer had this right to resign when he thought proper. Mr. LINCOLN acquiesced in the propriety of these views. "But," I added, "Mr. President, I will be perfectly true and faithful to the obligations of my commission as long as I hold it, and you and your family are in perfect safety whenever I am on guard." "Yes," said he, "I know it, for you are an officer of the army and a Southern gentleman, and incapable of any but honorable conduct." I then saluted him respectfully and said: "Mr. President, if I do resign, you shall be the first to hear of it after my resignation is placed in the hands of the Adjutant, if I can reach you, and I will remain at least twelve hours in Washington after my resignation." "Why," said he, with some surprise, "should you do that?" "Mr. President," I replied, "I wish to be gracefully off with the old love before I am on with the new." "I am sorry to lose you," he said, with great animation, "but if you must go, I'll help you to be gracefully off with the old love," meaning, I supposed, that he would accept my resignation when the time came to offer it. A day or two after this my State seceded. I handed my resignation to Col. C. F. SMITH, Commanding, about 8 or 9 o'clock A. M., and repaired at once to the White House. Failing to get admission, I asked a brother officer, who said he would certainly see the President that morning, to inform him that I had resigned, which I presume he did, took leave openly of my friends, and found myself at the Long Bridge, in a hack, just three minutes after 9 P. M., too late, the orders being not to lower the draw-bridge after 9. It was a bright moon-light night, and as I got out of the coach I found my own battery guarding the bridge. The men uncovered as I passed through them to see the Lieutenant in charge. I asked him if he would be kind enough to lower the draw-bridge for me, as I was all packed and ready and was only three minutes behind the time. He touched his hat and answered courteously, "Colonel, I will lower the draw-bridge, but I would do it with far greater pleasure if you were coming from Virginia instead of going to Virginia."

I departed, taking off my hat to my old comrades, some of whom I had commanded for thirty years, and with a sad heart bade them farewell. I stopped a day and a night at Alexandria, and there received the acceptance of my resignation, which I always thought was by order of Mr. LINCOLN himself.

This is a circumstantial and correct account of the manner in which I passed from the old service to the new, and any other is false.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER.

AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

The Recuperative Power of Society—The War no Loss—The Reason Why—The State of Ohio—Rapid Progress in all Social Elements.

THE BEECHES, Monday, May 16, 1870.

In my letters during the war I not only constantly asserted the success of the Government and the perpetuity of the Union, but that the war, with all its losses, would not seriously impede the growth and progress of this country. The last proposition was difficult to believe. The most intelligent man could hardly conceive that, with such a vast expenditure of men and money, the country had not received a severe blow, or would not be much retarded. Yet, I undertake to say, that the coming census will show that nearly the same growth and progress has been made from 1860 to 1870, that was made in previous decennial periods. It is well known to statisticians that a civilized community has almost the same recuperative power that is found in nature. A period of exhaustion from war is followed by a greater number of births; a destructive epidemic is followed by a period of greater health; a series of bad crops is followed by a series of good crops. It is thus that God in His providence has provided for the progress of human society, even in the midst of calamities. So it has been during and since the war. The great difficulty is that the country has grown rich too fast. The consequence is, that lunacy, idleness and extravagance have increased. This gives occasion to such charges as were made in *Putnam's Magazine*, of political degeneracy. It is not political degeneracy. It is not degeneracy at all; but, so far as there is corruption, it is the result of social extravagance, and even that is made to appear greater than it is, by the extraordinary publicity which it is the fashion of newspapers to give to all the circumstances of social life.

But I was about to give some facts on the development of American industry since the war. Let us notice first some general causes which counteracted the losses of the war:

1. There has been a period of greater health than has appeared since the cholera first entered this country.

2. There have been, on the whole, better crops since the war than there were before. You have only to notice one fact to see the effect of this. Bread is the staff of life. Good flour is selling in Cincinnati at $5 per barrel. Why is this, when a few years since it was $12 and $14 a barrel? Simply because the last crop was enormous, and the country is now full of wheat.

3. The debt and taxes incurred by the war did not impede commerce in the least degree. Look at your commercial tables and you will find that this country imported more foreign merchandise in the last two years than in any two years of its existence. You want to reduce the tariff; and yet the tariff is the only thing which keeps half the merchants of this country from being broken up next year. But what I want to say here is that, as a fact, foreign commerce is greatly increased.

4. The humbug that the negro wont work, and the South was ruined, is exploded. None but a moral blind man could ever have thought that a man in a state of freedom would be a less useful member of society than a man in a state of slavery. Nothing was done in the South but the breaking down of its aristocracy, and that is done effectually. Henceforth, the white-man party will have to work for themselves; the negro has done his duty. We shall expect more than three millions of bales of cotton this year, and the South will get the hard money first. That is one element of our industry.

5. Another is the protective tariff, by which American manufactures have increased in all parts of the country. Working men have found living employment; but so much is said against the tariff, that if it were not for the vast injury to others, I could wish it repeated, that those who can learn in no other school, should be compelled to learn in the hard school of experience. But I turn from the vision of bankrupt notices and decaying trade to the actual picture of a vast, increasing, and prosperous industry.

It has been a happiness to me to see the growth and glory of my country, and in the midst of its greatest calamities to contemplate the victory to come. I turn then from the thought of bankrupt industry to the growth of American industry, in its present condition. Take the State of Ohio, for example. Ohio is not strictly a manufacturing, but rather an agricultural State. Its growth is not as rapid as that of some States, but it has a healthy industry in all departments, and its wealth is, perhaps, relatively as great as that of any State, unless it is Massachusetts or Rhode Island. This it owes to very fertile lands, an industrious people, and equitable laws. In the last ten years there has been great progress, but nothing speculative or extravagant. If the tariff on iron be too high, how happens it that not only the iron producers, but every manufacture into which iron enters, has been so prosperous in Ohio? The iron manufacture of Cincinnati have increased immensely. The iron furnaces have increased. The manufacture of agricultural machines (a great business in Ohio) has increased. One manufacturer of agricultural implements in Ohio returned last year an income of $160,000. New railroads are increasing, and hundreds of miles of railroad will be made in Ohio in the next two or three years.

I give these instances simply to illustrate a fact that there has been a great and rapid growth of American industry. Ohio may be regarded as a unit in the American system of States. It has about a twelfth part of the white population, and quite as much wealth. Its progress will show something of what the growth of the nation is. Some of the elements of its growth I give below, and in the aggregate they will be found nearly correct. They have been obtained from the best sources, most of them official:

1. Of population. The growth of population has been at the rate of 2.20 per annum, giving an actual increase of over half a million since 1860.

2. Of structures. In the ten years since 1st of April, 1860, there have been erected in Ohio the following structures, viz.:

1860 to 1864 (inclusive)	38,914
1865 to 1869 (inclusive)	67,544
Aggregate of ten years	106,458

You will see at once that the war did make a difference, while it lasted, but remember that the new structures are as much greater than they were before the war as they were less in the war. The average of new structures before the war was 2,000 per annum; the average of the last two years is 17,000. This tells the whole story. In our American communities, the average of inhabitants to every class of building is six to one. According to this, prior to the war there should have been 12,000 people added each year; since the war, 102,000. Now, let us see if we have not some more data on this head.

3. Of marriages. Who were to occupy the new houses, and the new buildings? The number of marriages from 1860 to 1869 (inclusive) was 240,000. There were 240,000 new dwellings required besides the children born in the meantime. This will itself show a gain of over half a million of people. Those who emigrated from the State may be set off against those who immigrated in. The average of marriage before the war was 23,707. The average in the war was 20,834. The average since the war was 27,962. You see again that the recuperative power of civilized society is greater than was the loss of the war.

4. Of industry. Of the 106,000 new structures there were 1,900 mills, factories, foundries, furnaces, &c. Several new furnaces are erected, especially in the Mahoning region. New factories of all kinds have been erected throughout the State. The growth of towns has been vigorous and rapid. Cleveland, Toledo, Akron, Kenton, Pomeroy and several others will be found to be doubled in the last ten years. I give you this information (which, by the way, the Government cannot give) to illustrate my general position, that the prosperity of the country is as rapid as ever. We have nothing to fear but luxury and extravagance, and they have been the great enemies of every civilized country since the time of the Pharaohs.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

SCHOOLS IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Feelings of the People Respecting Separate and Mixed Schools—Letter from Gov. Alcorn.

JACKSON, Miss., May 15, 1870.

To the Editor of the New Era, Washington, D. C.:

MR. EDITOR: I have read with concern the editorial which appears in your paper of the 5th inst., in reference to public schools in Mississippi. As the views you urge in that article may, if adopted generally, prove a serious embarrassment to the success of the vital question of reconstruction, I feel it my duty to go outside the proprieties of my office to protest against those views as against a deadly injury to the cause of education at the South. In doing so I shall, of course, speak to you as in remonstrance with a man who seeks, in the case before us, the same ultimate object as myself—the success of our public schools—but from whom I differ very positively as to the means for its accomplishment.

So far as your remarks are personal to me I shall waste no time to answer. The great question before us dwarfs into insignificance any any considerations of the individual. I may, however, be pardoned for saying, as pertinent to the subject at issue, that my treatment of it as a question of the practical, is in no wise disturbed by the prejudices you suppose. We, of the South, strange as it may appear to you, have, in fact, very much less of those prejudices than people nurtured out of the lap of slavery. I have been nursed by a woman of color who, having followed my fortunes from my birthplace in the Territory of Illinois to the State of Kentucky, and thence to my adopted home in Mississippi, lives, today, in the enjoyment of an old age of ease and plenty on my plantation, under but a poor requital of the life-long devotion which has tied me to her in love as a son to a mother.

I have played with negro children in my infancy; I have worked in the field side by side with negro boys in my boyhood; and may, therefore, be supposed to represent, in my own person, very little of the prejudices that would, as you suppose, keep my son in ignorance rather than permit him to carry his companionship with his colored playmates from the village playground to the village school.

And here I may digress for a moment into an explanation and an apology—an explanation of my proposition, and an apology for my people. When I say we of the South have less prejudices against the colored man than people nurtured out of the lap of slavery, I mean, less prejudice to him as a man of color. Our constant association with him from infancy will show you the force of this statement; though you will understand, on the other hand, the array of prejudices that may be supposed to have stood up between him and us when our slave of a few short years ago was presented to us as an equal at the ballot-box. Those of us who have risen superior to the very natural repugnance that struggles still against that fact, would do injustice to their victory over themselves by failing in sympathy with those of their brethren who, in bondage to their passions, still struggle against the fact.

The Southern people have suffered a great violation of their thoughts and feelings by the new order of things. My hearty sympathy for thousands of good and true men of the South who wrestle today with their own prejudices toward an acceptance of the enlightened policy of equality before the law, would make me unwilling as a duty of conscience, were I not utterly opposed to any such course as a duty of policy, to subject them to an ungracious and unnecessary compulsion.

The political equality of the colored people was being debated in this State by many influential men, when it was settled, in the exercise of an unquestionable authority, by Congress. The reason previously engaged in considering the question, was unseated by reactionary temper; and what would probably have been adopted by spontaneous consent, was resisted with all the impulsive vehemence of this people, a spirit of opposition to the will of power. This fact will show how men charged with the nice question of making the principles of a social revolution acceptable to a people of volatile passions, sunk from every unnecessary violence to popular will, in recognition of the fact that their success has no other agency worth considering at its back, save that of the pressure of necessity under the gentle urgings of moral force.

I am a practical man. I do not overlook the fact that questions of statesmanship must be considered in their relation to popular passion. And if I can claim any merit in discharging the delicate duties of my position, it must rest, I think, on my thorough knowledge of the temper of this people. Very great progress has been made in public opinion here toward a hearty acceptance of the new order of things; and I protest against any unnecessary rearousing of the prejudices that are thus beginning to settle down to reason; in my profound concern to save all the good results of this gradual acquiescence, which gives us now such auspicious promise for the peace and progress of the State. And the unnecessary offensiveness with which you would put on trial the experiment of public schools—for experiment they are in Mississippi—becomes more than a questionable expediency when you recollect that, but twelve short months ago, with the State in the grasp of military power, schools established by private citizens for the education of colored children were sacrificed to popular passion, in several instances, by the incendiary. A wise maxim teaches us that we must learn to walk before we attempt to run.

This Government is not a Government of force. It is one of popular consent. While a majority of its citizens must, it is true, rule, my personal recollections of a dead despotism are sufficiently acute, apart from any promptings of my conscience, to prohibit me from concurrence in a policy which would enforce that rule of the majority in a wanton violation of the feelings and opinions of the minority. Even if I were disposed to take part in any such outrage, there is no power in this Government—and I can assure you it is the strongest ever known in the State—to enforce any such system of impolitic legislation upon the dissenting thousands of this people. I am pledged, and intend to keep my pledge, to enforce the law; but to make that enforcement at once proper and practicable, I intend, to the extent of my power, to see that the law to be enforced shall be framed, as far as possible, without a violation of principle, in a spirit of fraternal concession to the prejudices of the large masses of the wealth and intelligence which happen to be, for the time, in the minority.

It seems to me that some of the prominent men of your race are over sensitive on the subject of social equality. A true assertion of the dignity of the colored people would, I submit, show less concern for a fellowship with a people by whom that fellowship is rejected. And no practical wrong can come of acquiescence in that state of opinion under a law which proposes to accommodate the matter by giving one school to the white children and a school precisely similar to the children of color. The statesman who is sincerely anxious for the establishment of a school-system which will give some promise of success, will not undertake to solve the problem by interpolating into it an attempt to break down forces of social life. I for one am determined, as far as in me lies, not to permit that vital question to be incumbered with a social difficulty which was found impracticable in even a single instance, when backed by all the power of place and the force of will embodied in President JACKSON.

The people of color have nothing in reason to complain in a school-system which accomplishes the legitimate object of a school-system—that of education. And I can vouch in the most pointed terms for the fact that during my canvass of last Autumn, the colored men were as earnest in their demand for separate schools as any white man that spoke to me on the subject. The really good reason for protesting against this demand rests, not with the colored man, but with the white man who is to bear, for the present at least, the burden of the resulting taxation. He concurs now with the colored people in insisting that the schools shall be separate, but how long that concurrence may continue I am unable to say in presence of the fact that he will discover, by-and-by, that the luxury of separate schools involves a tax exceedingly burdensome.

Time makes all things even. But if we forestall the work of time by setting our educational system going on the basis of mixed schools, we will have not only dealt a blow at the vitality of the system, but we will have excluded the white children from education in the districts having a colored majority, and the colored children in the districts having a white majority. If the law should ever become operative on the mixed basis, it would thus leave on the one hand, nearly one-half the colored children without education, and on the other hand, nearly one-half the white children. I will not consent to this.

The education of this people is the measure of reconstruction nearest my heart. I will turn neither to the right nor to the left from the accomplishment of that purpose under the independent leadings of my conscience and judgment. And the colored people of this State think with me on the subject with very few exceptions. I have been pledged in my canvass to separate schools, and have been sustained in the pledge at fifty public meetings by the unanimous voice of a hundred thousand people of your race. That pledge I shall carry out, not only as an obligation to my good faith, but as an essential condition of my profound concern to give this people a system of education that shall be a practical blessing to the children of both races. And a little foresight will certainly show that any tampering with the accomplishment of a result so important, to gratify an impatient sentiment of race pride while endangering a great substantial satisfaction, is but an unwise attempt to force the sure fruition of events.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

J. L. ALCORN.

End of an Adventurous San Franciscan's Career in Chili.

From the San Francisco Alta, May 11.

Many of the readers of the *Alta* will remember the adventures of a man named ST. CLAIR, in this State, about a year since, who ran off with livery horses, and after driving nearly to death, sold them for a trifling consideration; and was implicated in innumerable cases of rascality. He was a man of fair education, well posed in regard to weak places in human nature, of pleasing and dignified address, and was evidently cut out for a first-class rascal. In all of his adventures in this State he outwitted the officers and always managed to keep from their clutches. Finally his villany became so widely known that he concluded to seek new fields in which to exercise his talents.

He left this city in October last, on the steamship for Acapulco, as a steerage passenger, under the name of COOK; and that, too, when officers were on the dock and vessel watching for him. On getting well out to sea, he marched to the purser's office and paid for a cabin passage, and informed the officers of the vessel that his name was COL. ST. CLAIR, of the United States Army, a secret service officer. His agreeable and affable manners, together with the exchanging of his clothing for the dress and insignia of a full-fledged Colonel, were considered proof positive, and every attention was given to the distinguished personage. At Acapulco Col. ST. CLAIR had the mortification of finding himself in a strange land without the wherewith to settle numerous little bills, which came pouring in upon him. He extricated himself from the embarrassment by remembering that he was one of ten secret service officers sent out by the United States Government to assist Secretary SEWARD and party in their travels, and to make negotiations add soundings for the acquisition of all Mexico. A number of Franciscans at that place, together with the natives in general, were thoroughly bamboozled, and aided Col. ST. CLAIR to pursue his journey to the City of Mexico, taking as compensation his orders for cash on the Paymaster said to be with the Seward party. All along the line of march he conveyed the idea that he was an officer of the army sent forward to make arrangements for Mr. SEWARD'S journey. He bought horses, rented rooms, hired servants and settled the bills by giving drafts, letters of credit, &c. From the City of Mexico he went to Puebla and Vera Cruz, in each of which places he maintained the same gorgeousness and utter disregard for expense. Secretary SEWARD and party were very much annoyed by the presentation of these orders, and drafts, and letters of introduction, which the gallant Colonel gave to many of his newly-made friends. From Vera Cruz he escaped to Havana, and from there to Chili. News has just been received that in the latter place he has been arrested for passing counterfeit money.

A Battle Between a Robin and a Squirrel.

From the Geneva Courier.

We witnessed a battle the other day so singular in its nature as to deserve mention. On one of our principal streets, a robin had built its nest in a tree. In the nest were three or four eggs, which tempted the appetite of a squirrel who chanced to spy them. He made a raid on the nest, and was just about preparing for a sumptuous feast, when the proprietor of the invaded domicil arrived. Seeing what was going on, the robin made a dive at the squirrel, inflicting a wound with his beak. Then ensued one of the most lively scrimmages ever witnessed. Up and down the tree with the rapidity of lightning, ran the squirrel, the robbin in hot pursuit. From one limb and branch to another, they darted, both chattering and chirping in the utmost excitement. The robin would fly off a rod or so, and then dart, like an arrow from a bow, for the squirrel, inflicting telling wounds. It was soon evident that the squirrel was getting the worst of it, and he thought so too, for he finally forsook the tree for the ground, and beat a hasty retreat. He didn't allow much grass to grow under his feet as he make tracks for safe quarters. The robin, apparently satisfied with having driven her antagonist from the field, did not give further pursuit, but returned to her nest in a very flustrated state. Her victory was signal, and she is doubtless now reflecting over it with self-satisfied equanimity.

At gold prices, the largest assortment in the City of boots and shoes for ladies, gentlemen and children at E. A. BROOKS'. This is the largest house in the City, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Great reduction. Soiled shoes half price.—*Advertisement.*

If you have a Suffering Child, do not let your prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand between it and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Millions of mothers can testify that it is a perfectly safe and reliable remedy. It relieves the child from pain, and cures dysentery and diarrhea. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the teething period.

A. Rumrill & Co.,
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
Beg leave to announce that they have removed from their old stand, No. 264 Broadway, to the commodious store
NO. 273 BROADWAY, CORNER CHAMBERS-ST.
We desire to call attention to our new stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, and sterling Silver-ware.
Our assortment of Watches include the best imported, and a full line of AMERICAN WATCHES, at lowest prices.

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs and Drawers,
Unrivaled in Style and Manufacture, at
UNION ADAMS & CO.'S, No. 637 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Wedding and Visiting Cards.—The finest engraving and lowest prices in the City.
EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway.

The Most Perfect Article in Use for the teeth is LYON'S Tooth Tablets. Dentists recommend them.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

DIED.

BATES.—On the 21st inst., JOHN G. BATES.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, 23d, at 1 o'clock P. M., from Anthon Memorial Church, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

BERRY.—On Saturday, May 21, ELIZABETH LUMLEY, relict of John W. Berry, Esq., in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 354 West 32d-st., on Monday, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ Paterson, N. J., papers please copy.

CARVILLE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, May 18, at New-Rochelle, CATHARINE SPENCER, wife of J. M. Carville, and daughter of the late Charles A. Clinton.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of her late father, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, May 23, at 1 o'clock, from Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, without further invitation. Train leaves New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot at 11¼ A. M. Carriages at depot at New-Rochelle.

COOPER.—At Montclair, N. J., on Friday, May 20, EDWARD COOPER, formerly of Throg's Neck, N. Y., and son of the late George Duncan Cooper, Esq., in his 65th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence on Monday, at 12 o'clock, without further invitation. Trains leave New-York at 11 o'clock A. M.

☞ Albany, N. Y., and St. John, N. B., papers please copy.

CAPWELL.—In Brooklyn, May 21, RICHARD B., son of Albert B. and Julia A. Capwell, aged 13 years 5 months and 8 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 61 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, Tuesday, May 24, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DUNCAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 21, suddenly, of apoplexy, Mrs. JANE DUNCAN, widow of the late Charles E. Duncan, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, T. A. Cushman, No. 40 Greene-avenue, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

ELDRIDGE.—On Saturday, the 21st inst., JULIA NORTON, youngest child of Thomas P. and Julia Eldridge, in the 4th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 8 East 38th-st., on Monday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HALSEY.—At his residence, No. 152 East 34th-st., on Sunday, May 22, WILLIAM HENRY HALSEY.

Notice of the funeral will be given on Tuesday, the 24th inst.

HENRY.—At Washington, Mich., on the 18th inst., of consumption, JAMES P. HENRY, formerly of Jersey City, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at Cypress Hill Cemetry, on Monday afternoon, May 23. Carriages will leave No. 96 Mercer-st., Jersey City, at 2 o'clock.

HYSLOP.—Suddenly, on 21st inst., Miss JANE HYSLOP, aged 71 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., 11th and 12th sts., on Tuesday afternoon, 24th inst., at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

LOTT.—At Newark, N. J., May 21, BERTHA, daughter of Rev. John S. Lott and Emma Schenck, of Middleburg, N. Y., aged 14 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, May 24, at 10 A. M., from the residence of H. V. D. Schenck, No. 45 Park-st., Newark, N. J. Interment in Green-Wood.

MEAD.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday, May 21, MINNIE SANFORD, only child of Alexander and Matilda H. Mead.

NIELSON.—On Saturday morning, May 21, after a long illness, MARY ELIZABETH NIELSON, eldest daughter of William and Mary Thomson Nielson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 343 West 22d-st. The remains will be interred in Marble Cemetery, 2d-st.

OSBORNE.—At Jersey City, on Saturday, May 21, inst., Mrs. ELIZA OSBORNE, in the 57th year of her age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, at New-Rochelle, on Monday, 23d inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Cars leave New-Haven Depot, 27th-st., at 11½ A. M.

ROBINSON.—On Saturday evening, May 21, ALANSON ROBINSON, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

Funeral to take place from his late residence at Brewsters, Putnam County, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 12½ P. M. Cars will be provided at the Harlem depot at 10½ A. M., returning after the services.

SAMPSON.—On Saturday, May 21, after a short illness, EMILY APTHORP, wife of Joseph Sampson.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, corner of Bond-st. and Broadway, on Tuesday morning, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock.

STILLMAN.—At Morrisania, May 21, MARY E. KASMIRE, wife of Edw. W. Stillman, aged 29 years 10 months and 30 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 4th-st., Morrisania, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

STOBO.—In Brooklyn, May 22, JOSEPHINE B., wife of Robt. F. Stobo.

The remains will be taken to Elmira, N. Y., for interment.

SECOR.—At Munich, Bavaria, on Sunday, April 10, LYDIA S. SECOR, wife of Charles A. Secor.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from Zion Church, Madison-av. and 38th-st., on Monday, May 23, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be interred in the family vault, Marble Cemetery, 2d-st.

SMITH.—On Friday, May 20, MAY TYLER, daughter of Isaac T. and Elizabeth P. Smith, aged 15 years and 11 months.

The funeral will take place from her father's residence, No. 259 West 23d-st., on Monday, May 23, at 10 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHŒNIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS, DEC. 31, 1869, $5,081,979 79, BEING $158 OF ASSETS TO $100 OF LIABILITIES. INCOME FOR 1869, $2,423,979 00.

Ordinary and non-forfeiting Life and Endowment Policies issued on the most favorable terms.

This Company combines the two great systems of Life Insurance, viz.: HALF NOTE, with percentage dividends, and ALL CASH, WITH CONTRIBUTION DIVIDENDS. Dividends on the half-note plan have been 50 PER CENT. Dividends on the contribution plan BEGIN WITH PAYMENT OF SECOND PREMIUM. NO RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL OR LOCATION IN THE UNITED STATES OR EUROPE. NO EXTRA RATES FOR INSURING THE LIVES OF WOMEN, OR OF RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

Persons desiring Life Insurance are invited to investigate the many advantages offered by the liberal terms of policies, low rates of premiums, and large dividends of this Company. Applications for insurance or agencies can be made to any agent of the Company in the principal cities, or to the Home Office, at Hartford, Conn.

E. FESSENDEN, Pres. J. F. BURNS, Sec.

Active solicitors wanted for New-York City and vicinity. Apply at Branch Office, No. 153 Broadway, New-York. A. C. GOODMAN, Resident Director.

THRICE ARMED!

Thrice is he armed who keeps within reach of his hand a specific that at one and the same time will strengthen, regulate and purify his system when enfeebled, disordered and corrupted.

Such is the three-fold operation of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and hence the great superiority of that standard vegetable restorative over all medicines that are merely tonics and nothing else. The effect of the ordinary astringent tinctures and extracts upon the bowels is disastrous, and upon the depraved blood or bile they produce no beneficial effects whatever. In dyspepsia and liver-complaint, all the fluids and humors of the body are more or less infected, and the bowels are often badly constipated. An unmodified astringent—quinine for instance—does infinitely more harm than good in such cases. In HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, on the other hand, the stimulating and tonic elements are qualified with aperients and antiseptic ingredients. The finest laxatives and blood depurents in the vegetable kingdom are intermixed with those of a purely invigorating nature, and under the operation of this admirable combination, the three important processes of invigoration, regulation and purification go on together. The rapidity with which the disordered organization returns to its natural condition, under a course of the Bitters, is due to this cause. Every disturbed function of the body is favorably affected by the various properties of this comprehensive and well-balanced preparation. As a general rule, the bowels are subject to irregularities, and the fluids liable to become vitiated, and hence the Bitters are especially valuable as an alterative, corrective and invigorant. In all districts where the seeds of intermittent fevers infect the air, this healthful vegetable elixir should be taken as a protective medicine.

PLAIN FIGURES.

White French China Dinner Sets, 162 pieces, second quality, $30. All of our goods marked in plain figures.
W. J. F. DAILY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

PLAIN FIGURES.

White French China Dinner Sets, 175 pieces, best quality, $39 50. All of our goods marked in plain figures.
W. J. F. DAILY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

PLAIN FIGURES.

Colored and gilt French China Dinner Sets, 163 pieces. Prices, $67. Everything to be sold.
W. J. F. DAILY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

PLAIN FIGURES.

Plain and rich Engraved Table-glass, Silver-plated Ware, Best Sheffield Table Cutlery, Clocks, Bronzes, Gass-fixtures, &c., at about half price.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.

W. J. F. DAILY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES & JEWELRY SELLING AT REDUCED PRICES, also taken in exchange and bought for cash. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 514 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, between Broome and Spring streets, formerly No. 415 Broadway.

```
NNN      NNN  YYY    YYY   SSSSSSS
NNIN     NNN   YYY  YYY   SSSSSSSSS
NNNN     NNN    YYY YYY   SSSS   SSSS
NNNIN    NNN    YYYYYY    SSSS   SSSS
NNNNN    NNN     YYYYY     SSSS
NNN NN   NNN      YYYY       SSSS
NNN  NN  NNN      YYY          SSSS
NNN   NINNN       YYY     SSSS   SSSS
NNN    NNNN       YYY     SSSS   SSSS
NNN     NINN      YYY     SSSSSSSSSS
NNN      NNN      YYY      SSSSSSS
```

LEONARD S. BALLOU'S "NEW YOKE" SHIRTS, made to order of New-York Mills muslin, and fine linen bosoms, cuffs, &c., at $36 per dozen, "HAND-MADE." Send for circular and measurement blank to fill up. Sent free.

NOTICE.

Send your orders direct to me. The "NEW YOKE" SHIRT is not sold in the stores; all offered for sale are counterfeits and not my make. No goods are genuine unless my autograph is on the shirt, and written signature on the box.

By mailing me the following measures I can safely guarantee you perfect-fitting shirts:

MEASURES.

NECK—Inches around from button to button-hole.
YOKE—Inches from one shoulder-joint to the other.
BREAST—Inches around the chest under the arm-pits.
WAIST—Number of inches around.
BOSOM—Do you want studs, eyelets or buttons.
SHIRT—Length. State style of plaits in bosom.
SLEEVE—Length from centre of back to knuckles.
WRIST—Style of cuff.
HEIGHT— — feet, — inches; weight, — pounds.

N. B.—"Goods ordered" forwarded to any part of the United States by express in five days from receipt of order, "C. O. D."

The express agent will allow you to examine the goods before paying for them, and if not perfectly satisfactory you need not take them.

LEONARD S. BALLOU, Agent.
Inventor of the { Celebrated "F. Y. S." and the "New Yoke" Shirt.
ONLY DEPOT 296 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Post-office Box No. 3,997.

NOTICE.

The Free Labor and Intelligence Bureau, under the charge of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, has removed to Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, one block west of Broadway, where parties can be furnished with first-class help of both sexes free of charge. JAMES DONAHUE, Superintendent.

PATENTS! PATENTS!—MUNN & CO. Office *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have been established as solicitors of American and foreign Patents nearly a quarter of a century. During that time they have taken out nearly one-third of all patents issued by the United States Patent Office. They have also made more than 30,000 preliminary examinations into the novelty of alleged new inventions. This great experience is of immense value to all inventors who contemplate to apply for patents and need counsel. Full written and printed instruction and advice given.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WORKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

Minnesota as it is in 1870, with maps, $1 75. The Two Great Books of Nature; or, The Cosmos and the Logos, by GEORGE FIELD, $2 50. The Natural History of the Human Races, by J. P. JEFFRIES, $4. Talks to My Patients, with Hints on Getting Well and Keeping Well, by Mrs. GLEASON, $1 50. Mayhew's University Book-keeping, $2 50. American Drawing Book, by CHAPMAN, new edition, $6. Three Years in a Mad-house in Pennsylvania and the History of Old Bedlam, London, $2. All works on short-hand or phonography, mechanism, including all the books of H. CARY BAIRD—works on physiology, hygiene, anatomy, &c., supplied by S. R. WELLS, at No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The sales of City real estate at the Exchange during the past week have been few in number, and as to quality, of no great importance. The interest seems to be centered more particularly in the sales to take place of out-of-town property, and in this line the next month promises to be quite active.

To-morrow and Wednesday, A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER will dispose of valuable New-Jersey property. Both sales will take place on the ground. The first one, to-morrow, is at Cranford, and consists of fifty town lots, well located, distant from New-York forty-eight minutes by the New-Jersey Central Railway. A residence will also be sold the same day. The sale takes place at 1 P. M., and to reach the property purchasers will be conveyed by a special train which will meet the 12 M. ferry-boat from the foot of Liberty-street. On the arrival of the train a collation will be served. Should the day prove stormy the sale will positively take place on Thursday. The Wednesday's sale is at Roselle, N. J., forty-five minutes from New-York by the same road. This property consists of ninety acres of land, known as the Clark homestead, which will be sold in two plots of forty acres each, on one of which is a good dwelling, with the usual out-buildings, &c. This sale also takes place at 1 P. M., on the arrival of the 12 M. train from Liberty-street.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at the City Salesrooms, No. 16 Court-street JOHNSON & MILLER will begin the sale of 647 choice lots in the Eighteenth Ward of that City. The property belongs to the estate of ABRAHAM VANDERVOORT, deceased, and is sold by order of the Supreme Court in partition. The lots are situated on Flushing, Evergreen, Central, Johnson and Knickerbocker avenues and on Myrtle, Starr, Madison, Jefferson, Centre and George streets. The sale will begin at 12 M.

The Exchange Rooms sales of City property last week amounted to $162,275; 128 transfers are recorded during the same time, amounting in value to $2,864,828.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Bleecker and Downing sts., n. w. corner, 53.4x75	$32,000
Birmingham-st., No. 9, 20x37.6, h. and l., half part, deed dated May, 1858	900
Division-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of Market-st., 25x70.	750
Division-st., s. s., 165 ft. w. of Market-st.	
Franklin-st., No. 112, 8.9x104x31x102, h. and l., half part	10,000
Henry-st., n. s., 115 ft. w. of Market-st., 25x100	12,250
Hudson-st., w. s., 76 ft. n. of Hubert-st., 25x109	24,750
Madison-st., s. s., 216.5 ft. e. of Scammell-st., 23x95	21,500
14th-st., s. s., 294 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x153	26,000
31st-st., s. s., 245 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x98.9	4,000
57th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 6th av., 75x100.5	27,000
59th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x100, 1-6 part	1,000
11th-av. and 60th-st., s. w. corner, 100.4x100, 1-6 part	
11th-av. and 54th-st., s. e. corner, 20.5x72	
10th-av., w. s., 40 ft. s. of 61st-st., 20x80	
60th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 20x100.5	
60th-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5	30,000
60th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5	32,500
104th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 75x100.11, ½ part	1,000
111th-st., n. s., 235 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x½ block	6,750
113th-st., n. s., 216.8 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x100	6,000
Madison-av. and 67th-st., s. w. corner, 100.5x195, 8 lots	92,500
1st-av. and 104th-st., n. w. corner, 100.11x100	5,000
2d-av., e. s., 60 ft. s. of 56th-st., 20x63	12,000
2d-av., w. s., 74 ft. n. of 31st-st., 16.5x100	5,000
3d-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of 87th-st., 50x90	58,000
Leases Recorded.	
78th-st., No. 213, East, 1 year, per year	$1,000
Division-st., Nos. 7 and 7½, 4 9-12ths years, per year	2,200
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Atlantic-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Smith-st., 20x88.6x87	nom.
Broadway, w. s., 80 ft. s. of Rutledge-st., 21.8x78	$2,400
Broadway, n. s., 92 ft. e. of 3d-st., 50x65.2x52	24,000
Baltic-st. and 4th-av., n. w. cor., 16.8x80	5,125
Carroll-st., n. s., 285 ft. e. of Nevins-st., 25x100	4,000
Carroll-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100	450
Cumberland-st., w. s., 249 ft. s. of Park-av., 18.9x100	4,150
Centre-st., n. s., 171 ft. w. of Hamilton-av., 25x64.8x88	1,200
Columbia-st., w. s., 57 ft. n. of Pierrepont-st., 25x150	14,250
Columbia-st., w. s., 82 ft. n. of Pierrepont-st., 25x150	14,250
Chauncey-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Lewis-av., 20x100	7,000
Ellery-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 20x100	3,000
Halsey-st., n. s., 287 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 18.9x100	5,500
Lorimer and Wyckoff sts., s. w. cor., 25x100	nom.
Leonard-st., w. s., 60 ft. n. of Moore-st., 20x80	2,850
Madison-st., n. s., 366 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 112x114	7,500
Monroe-st., w. s., 275 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 25x90	1,800
Myrtle-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Central-av., 20x100	1,500
River-st. and Wythe-av., s. e. corner, 25x45x52.4	450
State-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 25x100	8,100
Witherspoon-st. and Tompkins-av., s. w. corner, 125x100	1,000
Atlantic-av., n. s., 49 ft. e. of Van Seiclen-av., 25x100	4,000
Division-av., s. s., 48 ft. e. of Rodney-st., 20x78	8,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Reid-av., 150x100	49,000
Liberty-av., s. s., 85 ft. w. of Schenck-st., 20x100	4,000
Marcy-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Hart-st., 50x100	2,000
New-York-av. and President-st., n. w. corner, 100x53	4,500
Portland-av., e. s., 118 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 18.9x100	9,000
Sheffield-av., e. s., 140 ft. n. of South Carolina-av., 20x100	1,500
Tompkins-av. and McDonough-st., n. w. corner, 100x125	10,000
Willoughby-av., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 50x200	3,200
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Bedford.	
Bedford village to Station road, w. s., adjoining C. Raymond's, 170x140	$2,500
Mary McArther's property, 90 acres	11,000
East Chester.	
East Chester to White Plains road and Elliot-st., n. w. corner. Lynch's property	$1,800
Greenburg.	
1st-st., e. s. J. Mooney's property, 40x20	$710
Plot No. 24, map S. B. Tompkin's farm, 2 948-1,000 acres	18,000
Mount Pleasant.	
Post road to Shasta Dock road, s. s., adjoining Lewis Hunt's, 80x100	$450
Morrisania.	
145th-st., s. s., 300 ft., e. of Willis-av., 25x100	$750
West Farms.	
Fordham-av. to Macomb's Dam-road and Central-av., n. e. corner	$27,500
Spring-st. and Worth-av., n. w. cor., 100x199	1,600
Yonkers.	
Palisade-av., e. s., 100 ft., s. of Railroad-av., 100x218	$20,000
Ravine-av., s. s., 400 ft., n. of Gold-st., 25x100	2,025
Walnut-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Elm-st., 50x100	1,200
NEW-JERSEY.	
Jersey City.	
Bergen and Washington sts., corner, 150x225	$185,939
Bergen-st. adjoining the above, 303x150	71,888
Essex-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Greene-st., 25x100	4,887
Grand-st., s. s., 36 ft. w. of Henderson-st., 20x75	6,400
Magnolia-av., s. s., 303 ft. from Chestnut-av	8,000
Passaic-av., s. s., Mary Welsh's lot, 25x100	1,700
North 1st-st., n. s., 83 ft. from Monmouth-st., 16.8x50	10,000
South 8th-st., n. s., 225 ft. from Prospect-st., 50x200	14,000
South 3d-st., n. s., 66 ft. from Monmouth-st., 16.8x50	5,250
Bergen Point.	
Avenue-V, e. s., 100 ft. n. of 4th-st., 25x100	$342
Hoboken.	
Munroe-st., w. s., 25 ft. from 2d-st., 25x100	$375
West Hoboken.	
Division-st., n. s., C. V. Hughes' lot, 25x100	$2,250

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HUNDREDS ARE

GOING DOWN THE BAY

Next MONDAY to attend JOHNSON & MILLER'S great sale at ELM PARK, Staten Island. Sale peremptory. Maps at Johnson & Miller's, No. 25 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Now Ready:

TO LET OR FOR SALE,

TERMS TO SUIT,

THOSE HANDSOME NEW COTTAGES, AT THE STATION,

RUTHERFURD PARK,

35 MINUTES BY ERIE R. R. PALACE CARS.

NO MUD.

"A man may have a little domestic heaven of his own, with healthful, fresh air, and plenty of romping-ground for the little ones. * * * We hope they will prove the beginning of a new system of comfortable homes for the middle classes."—*Paterson Guardian.*

Apply to the owner, THOS. R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, New-York.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—That well-known property, the ST. LOUIS HOTEL, New-Orleans, occupying on St. Louis-st. the entire front of the block between Chartres and Royal sts., (320 feet,) and extending through the center block 320 feet deep to Toulouse-st., including the old Citizens' Bank building on Toulouse-st.

The hotel is in good repair for the opening of business, and is capable of accommodating 500 guests.

The property will be sold low on very favorable terms, and if not sold by 1st July, 1870, will be leased at a moderate rent for a term of years.

Apply to Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, New-Orleans, or to A. D. SELLECK, No. 37 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ELM PARK, STATEN ISLAND.—Peremptory sale of 445 splendid lots, by order of Daniel Low, Esq., next MONDAY. Be sure and go. Send for maps to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

MECHANICS, IF YOU WANT TO SECURE HOMES within forty-five minutes of the City, go to ELM PARK, Staten Island, with JOHNSON & MILLER next MONDAY. Maps of the property at Johnson & Miller's, No. 25 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., HANDsome French-roof cottage, seven rooms; stable; grounds finely shaded; location high and very healthy; neighborhood first-class; price, $3,800; terms easy. Address B. F. SMALL, No. 109 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT YOUR OWN TERMS OF PAYMENT, AND VERY CHEAP—Two most beautiful COUNTRY HOMES, close to the City, with ALL City conveniences—gas, water, bath-rooms, stationary wash-tubs, bells, speaking-tubes, &c., &c.; fine plots of ground; high and very healthful location; accessible from up town or down town in forty-five or fifty minutes nineteen times a day each way, between 5 A. M. and midnight, by the best railway and cars in the country. GO and SEE the houses. Particulars of ALBERT COGSWELL, No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—BY ORder of the executors of the late Thos. Greenenthal, the mansion and forty acres of land beautifully located on the banks of the Hudson, at Nyack; grounds handsomely laid out; over 1,000 fruit-trees of the choicest varieties. The improvements consist of the mansion—brick, with brown-stone trimmings, containing some twenty rooms; fine barns; very desirable for a gentleman's residence, or to cut into villa sites. The extension of the Northern New-Jersey Railroad, just finished, in addition to the magnificent steam boat accommodations, renders Nyack one of the most convenient as well as delightful suburbs of New-York. Further particulars of MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 58 Liberty-st., New-York.

AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—HOUSE FULLY furnished, with barn, ice-house, grapery, &c., and four acres of land; for sale or to let; house in splendid order; ground well laid out, plenty of fruit; perfectly healthy; one hour's ride from the City. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 1,302 Broadway and No. 595 6th-av.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCES FOR SALE in Orange, N. J.; two minutes from depot; price from $10,000 to $12,000. Photographs, particulars, &c., from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A LARGE DWELLing-house with modern improvements and three acres of land, in Cornwall, near the short cut, Erie Railroad Depot, two hours from the City; beautiful situation; mountain air; fine shade and ornamental trees; plenty of fruit and water; ice-house filled, and garden planted; will be rented to 1st October for $1,000. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, or GEORGE E. WOODWARD, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A NEW HOUSE AT SPUYTEN Duyvil, neatly furnished, nine rooms, with bath, furnace, and all modern improvements; pasture for cow, with carriage-house and stable, with stalls, for five horses; $1,200 to May 1, 1871; immediate possession. Inquire at Office Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

HOUSES WITH ALL MODERN IMprovements to let at Washington Heights, on the Hudson, furnished or unfurnished, at very low rents. Apply to EUGENE MURRAY, on the premises, foot of 141st-st., North River, or to H. L. HOGUET, No. 112 Duane-st.

A FURNISHED TWO-STORY, ATTIC and cellar double house, thirteen rooms, stables, cow, coach, gardener's houses; several acres in fruit, shade, pasture and vegetables; few minutes of Morrisania Depot; rent $1,500 yearly. STANLEY DAY, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT SOMERVILLE, N. J., on the Central Railroad, five minutes' walk from the station, a pleasantly-situated dwelling-house, with large garden and abundance of fruit; rent $175 per month. Address C. W., Box No. 2,059 Post-office, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—SEVERAL ELEGANT, desirably-located residences for rent, fully furnished, (or unfurnished,) fifty-five minutes from New-York. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine, New-York.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME TWO-STORY French-roof house, eleven rooms, on Palisade-av., near Waverly-st., Jersey City Heights; view unsurpassed; gas, water, bath-tubs, &c., rent cheap. Inquire of C. J. ROE, at premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

STORES TO LET.—NO. 78 MAIDEN-LANE, lofts; also, Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock; fronting East River. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET IN NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & CO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

WEDNESDAY, May 25, at 1 P. M., on the premises, partition sale by order of the Union County Orphan's Court, of the homestead farm of Jos. M. Clark, deceased, containing ninety acres, and situated at

ROSELLE, N. J.,

Forty-five minutes from New-York by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. This property will be sold in two plots, of forty-five acres each. On one is a dwelling containing twelve rooms, with the usual out-buildings.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Parties wishing to attend the sale will take the 12 M. train from the foot of Liberty-st.

For maps and particulars apply to the office of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE.

Tuesday, May 24, 1870,

At 1 P. M., on the premises,

Trustees' sale of fifty very desirable town lots at

CRANFORD, N. J.,

forty-eight minutes from New-York by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

The lots are among the most desirable in the town, situated three minutes' walk from the station, on established streets and in the midst of improvements.

These lots will be absolutely sold without reserve.

There will also be offered a new French roofed residence, with nine rooms and lot 150 feet square.

Should the day prove stormy, sale will take place on 26th inst., at same hour. Special train at 12 M. from foot of Liberty-st. Collation on arrival of train.

For maps, passes and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers,

NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

B. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

on WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Isaac Dyckman, deceased, nearly

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

IN UPWARD OF

1,000 LOTS ON BROADWAY,

HARLEM RIVER, 9TH AND 10TH AVS., 206TH TO 211TH STS., inclusive, and other contiguous streets and avenues, part of

THE DYCKMAN HOMESTEAD.

This splendid property is admirably located and adapted to immediate improvement. The streets and avenues through it have been permanently established by law.

IT IS NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY.

There is no better place to make investments.

The rapid growth of the City makes it doubtful if so magnificent a chance will ever again be offered to buyers for permanent or speculative investments.

Sale positive; title indisputable; sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage. Examine the property. Do not lose the chance and repent too late.

For maps and descriptive pamphlets, with terms of sale and directions to reach the property, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st., or to LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Counsel for Executors, No. 133 Nassau-st.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, AUCTIONeers and Real Estate Brokers, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar, New-York.

WEDNESDAY, May 25,

At 12 o'clock, at the City Sales-room, (Phœnix Building,) No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn,

GREAT PARTITION SALE,

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT,

OF THE

ABRAHAM VANDERVOORT ESTATE

Consisting of

SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVEN CHOICE LOTS,

Located in the

EIGHTEENTH WARD, BROOKLYN.

GEO. H. FISHER, Esq., Referee.

Messrs. S. M. & D. E. MEEKER, Attorneys.

The attention of capitalists, speculators and investors is called to this sale, which will embrace the largest number of lots ever offered on one day in the City of Brooklyn. The property is splendidly situated, in the most thriving and growing part of the city, on Flushing, Evergreen, Central, Johnson and Knickerbocker avs., Myrtle, Starr, Madison, Jefferson, Center and George sts.

The lots will be sold singly and in small parcels, in order to afford an opportunity for all to purchase.

Terms—Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

For description of property see map. For book maps and further particulars apply to Messrs. S. M. & D. E. MEEKER, Attorneys, No. 50 Broadway, Brooklyn; GEORGE H. FISHER, Esq., Referee, No. 27 Broadway, Brooklyn, or to the Auctioneers, JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE property on Grand-st., and northeast corner of 2d-av. and 9th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John M. Cooper, Esq., referee,

GRAND-STREET—The two-story and attic brick store and dwelling, situate on the northerly side of Grand-st., between Bowery and Elizabeth-st., and known as No. 228. Lot 25x100 feet.

SECOND-AVENUE—The lot of land, with the three-story and attic brick house on the front, and stable on the rear, situate on the northeast corner of 2d-av. and 9th-st. Lot 26.4x125 feet.

Also, will be sold, on FRIDAY, May 27, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Remsen's Hotel, Jamaica, Long Island, a residence and 17 acres of land.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON 63D-ST., AT auction.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, May 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

SIXTY-THIRD-STREET—The lot of land, together with the two-story brick and frame house thereon, situate on the south side of 63d-st., 125 feet west of 9th-av.; house 25x25 feet; lot 100 feet, 5 inches. There is 140 loads of good building-stone on the premises.

HAWKES' PATENT FOUNTAIN PEN.—Gold pens sent by mail, pens repaired for 50c. Send stamp for circular.

G. F. HAWKES, No. 64 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co.

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest Allowed on all Daily Balances of Currency or Gold.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in the same manner as with National Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest at current rate, and available in all parts of the United States.

Advances made to our Dealers, at all times, on approved collaterals, at market rates of interest.

We buy, sell, and exchange all issues of Government Bonds at current market prices, also Coin and Coupons, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of Gold and all first-class Securities, on commission.

Gold Banking Accounts may be opened with us upon the same conditions as Currency Accounts.

Railroad, State, City, and other Corporate Loans Negotiated.

Collections made everywhere in the United States, Canada, and Europe. Dividends and Coupons collected.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale

The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,

Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.

TANNER & CO.,

Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Indorsed by the State of Georgia.

Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the

MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,

and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 70 BROADWAY,

NO. 33 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS,

Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

LEONARD SHELDON & FOSTER,

BANKERS,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.

Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.

W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FARNHAM, GILBERT & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK,
OFFICE NO. 37 CAMP-ST.,
NEW-ORLEANS, May 4, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Louisiana State Bank having been authorized, by a majority in amount of the stockholders, (under the provisions of section 2 of Act No. 65, of the Legislature of the State, approved March 16, 1870, amending and continuing in force the charter of the Bank,) have appraised and declared the actual cash value of the present capital stock of the bank to be $17 per share. Under the provisions of said act the present capital stock will be consolidated into shares of the par value of $100, and the stockholders are hereby called upon to return to the bank the certificates of stock now held by them, in order that new certificates of $100 may be issued; and no transfers will be made hereafter except in the certificates of the new stock.

Whenever the amount of old stock held by any stockholder does not amount to the even sum of one hundred dollars, or any multiple thereof, it will be at the option of said stockholder either to receive from the bank the price of the stock held in excess of one hundred dollars, or any multiple thereof, at the appraised cash value, or to pay the difference and receive one share of full paid stock.

By order of the Board.

OSCAR BERCIER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY of New-Jersey offer to the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds, maturing Aug. 1 next, the New Mortgage Bonds, maturing 1890, bond for bond.

Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds, which mature in 1875, can exchange them for the New Mortgage Bonds of 1890, bond for bond, adjusting interest.

The amount of the First Mortgage Bonds is eight hundred and eighty-eight thousand ($888,000) dollars, due Aug. 1 next.

The Second Mortgage Bonds are in the aggregate six hundred thousand ($600,000) dollars, payable in 1875.

The New Mortgage Bonds maturing in 1890 will then be the first and only mortgage on the road.

The Capital Stock is fifteen millions ($15,000,000) dollars, and the gross earnings of the road for 1869 exceeded four millions ($4,000,000) dollars.

The Bonds can be exchanged at any time before June 1 next, upon application to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 119 Liberty-st.

By order of the Finance Committee,

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of May inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed after the 14th inst., and until the 1st day of June prox.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 27th day of April, 1870, at 2 P. M., and reopened on the 4th day of June next, at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, secured by a first mortgage on 205 miles of road, from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES of the line are now IN FULL OPERATION, equipped with new first-class rolling stock, and already EARNING MUCH MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS. The balance, thirty-five miles, is being rapidly constructed, is nearly all graded, and UNDER CONTRACT TO BE FINISHED IN JUNE NEXT.

There are thirty-six depots on the line, LOCATED IN CITIES AND TOWNS THAT CONTAIN, IN THE AGGREGATE, A POPULATION OF ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND, averaging over 920 to each square mile, within a radius of half a mile of the track; and WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE TRACK THERE IS A POPULATION OF ABOUT SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.

It passes through the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren and Vermillion, in the State of Indiana, and Vermillion, Champaign, De Witt, Piatt, McLean and Tazewell Counties, in Illinois, on the line of the old emigrant State road, which was laid out in the best portion of those States before the time of railroads, was then the main line of Western travel, and consequently became more thickly settled than other sections of the West, as the numerous cities, large villages, and products of these counties demonstrate.

Besides the large agricultural productions of this section the manufacturing interest is very extensive in the large towns, and is rapidly increasing.

The coal-mines at Danville on this line are extensively and profitably worked, and FURNISH BUSINESS FOR OVER THREE HUNDRED COAL CARS on this line at present, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT NUMBER WILL BE REQUIRED to carry coal on completion of the remaining link.

From the present earnings on 170 miles it is safe to assume that the LOCAL BUSINESS ALONE WILL BE AMPLE NOT ONLY TO PAY THE BONDED DEBT, BUT LARGE DIVIDENDS ON THE STOCK.

In addition to the population and wealth of the country, and all that is necessary to support a first-class road and make it a profitable investment through local traffic, it forms a grand central trunk line FOR THROUGH BUSINESS, NOT SURPASSED BY ANY ROAD OF EQUAL LENGTH IN THE WEST.

At Indianapolis it connects by main lines with the cities of Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati—and with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, and other important railroad lines. At Pekin, the western terminus, connections are made with Peoria, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington and Omaha. At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Road, which runs north-west 600 miles to Fort Dodge, Iowa. A very large business will be done with this line. At Danville it connects by rail with Toledo on Lake Erie. A map will show all these to be very important connections in making through lines over this route.

THE LOAN IS PLACED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY BY THE PRESENT EARNINGS FROM LOCAL TRAFFIC ON ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES, which must necessarily be doubled when the trains run through.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE at the option of the holder into stock at par at any time, which adds greatly to their value. They may be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, if desired.

Coupons payable April and October, free of tax.

Total issue $5,000,000—$2,000,000 of which are placed in trust with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to redeem and cancel $2,000,000 bonds issued to the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, now merged into this road, making the loan only $3,000,000, OVER HALF OF WHICH HAS BEEN SOLD IN EUROPE AND THIS MARKET. The balance we offer at 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. At this low price the Bonds, being so amply secured, will be quickly marketed.

We have been thoroughly posted in regard to the road from the start, have closely inspected it from time to time during construction, and being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country, the responsibility and integrity of the officers and directors of the Company, and the present earnings of the road, it is with pleasure that WE RECOMMEND THE BONDS AS ONE OF THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET, sure of a high standard among the best railroad securities in the country.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds delivered to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

1st Mortgage

8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

Indorsed by the State of Alabama,

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN

(FREE OF U. S. TAX)

OF THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s

FIRST MORTGAGE

50 YEAR CONVERTIBLE BONDS,

A LIMITED QUANTITY FOR SALE

AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The greater part of the road is already completed, and shows large earnings, and the balance of the work is rapidly progressing.

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as the safest and best investment in the market.

United States Five-twenties, at current prices only, return five per cent. interest, while these pay eight and one-quarter per cent. in gold; and we regard the security equally good. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

MACON AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Interest 7 per cent., payable January and July, in the City of New-York. Principal and interest guaranteed by the GEORGIA RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY. Total issue, $10,000 per mile.

This road is seventy-seven miles in length, and connects the two important cities of Augusta and Macon, making a much shorter line from the North to Macon, Montgomery and cities further South and Southwest than now exists.

Aside from its own intrinsic value, this security is made exceptionally desirable by the guarantee of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, which is one of the soundest corporations in the country.

For sale by M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., American Bankers, Paris, have transferred their offices from No. 8 Place de la Bourse to No. 33 Rue du dix Decembre, near the Grand Hotel.

Letters for travelers received and forwarded.

New-York Correspondents, Messrs. AUSTIN BALDWIN, & CO., Bankers, No. 70 Broadway.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC R. R. CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1870.

TO HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS.—This Company are prepared to exchange their First Mortgage Sinking Fund Seven per cent. Bonds, due in 1896, for the bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, maturing July, 1870. The bonds offered in exchange are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire road and equipment, extending from Chicago to Council Bluffs, including the Washington Branch, being altogether 552 miles in extent.

J. F. TRACY, President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 7, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-Jersey Rail and Transportation Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of business, will be held in the Company's depot, Jersey City, WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY'S OFFICE,
NO. 209 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS to accept or reject a supplement to the charter enacted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved by the Governor April 9, 1870, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at this office on THURSDAY, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M. By order of the Board of Directors.

MAY 11, 1870. S. MCHENRY, Secretary.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 2,991, FOR ONE hundred shares New-York-Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (blue tint,) in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for.

CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF

THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,

STATE OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT

THE NATIONAL BANK ON COMMERCE.

THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS—ABOUT FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OF EACH COUNTY—HAS JUST BEEN ISSUED, AND WILL BE SOLD AT 76 AND ACCRUED INTEREST, SAME PRICE AT WHICH WE READILY SOLD PREVIOUS ISSUES—SOME THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST INTEREST-PAYING SECURITY ON THE MARKET. ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS OF EACH COUNTY, TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE,

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,

NO. 16 WALL-ST.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,

Bankers

AND

Railway Agents,

No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Company.

These bonds are part of the first and only issue of the Company for $1,000,000, covering its entire property, and are at the rate of $13,700 per mile. Of the whole amount $600,000 have been already placed, leaving but $400,000 to be sold. They are 7 per cent. coupon bonds due in 1887, interest payable 1st January and July in New-York. The Road is in operation. It is 73 miles long, extending from La Porte on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern to Peru, where it connects with the Toledo, Wabash and Western and the Peru and Indianapolis Roads. It runs through one of the finest sections of Indiana, and makes a connecting link in the best through line from Chicago to Indianapolis, and thence to Cincinnati and Louisville.

We confidently offer these bonds as a desirable security to investors, AS THE NET EARNINGS OF THE ROAD FROM THE OPENING HAVE BEEN IN EXCESS OF THE INTEREST ON ITS BONDED DEBT, AND ARE CONSTANTLY INCREASING. Besides it is designed to extend the Road to Lake Michigan at New Buffalo or Michigan City the coming season, which will also greatly increase its earnings.

J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON,
No. 18 Exchange-place.
CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE,

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin

First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupon Gold Bonds, at 95 flat. Interest payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, April and October.

EWELL, WOOD & CO.,
Nos. 14 and 16 Wall-st., New-York.

MAY 23, 1870.

AT AN ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the New-York Mutual Gas-light Company, held on the 17th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

James Hoy,	Nicholas B. LaBau,
Cornelius Vanderbilt,	William E. Hoy,
Cornelius K. Garrison,	Joseph Seligman,
William M. Tweed,	Hugh Smith,
Andrew V. Stout,	Albert H. Vernam,
Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.,	George W. McLean,
Richard B. Connolly,	George Opdyke,
Peter B. Sweeny,	George J. Forrest.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors James Hoy, Esq., was elected President, and William E. Hoy, Esq., Treasurer, of the Company.

CHARLES PLACE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 18, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1870.

An election of nine trustees of this Company, to take the places of the class whose term of service expires by limitation pursuant to the charter, and of one trustee to fill a vacancy in another class, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next.

The polls for the election will be open from 12 o'clock noon till 2 o'clock afternoon.

J. M. STUART, Secretary.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK,
OFFICE NO. 37 CAMP-ST.,
NEW-ORLEANS, May 4, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Louisiana State Bank having been authorized by a majority in amount of the stockholders, (under the provisions of the act of the Legislature amending and continuing in force the charter of the bank,) have decided to increase the capital stock of the bank not to exceed one million dollars, ($1,000,000,) inclusive of the appraised value of the present stock, viz., $340,000.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION ARE NOW OPEN at the Banking Office, No. 37 Camp-st., for 2,600 new shares—say $260,000—MAKING THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE BANK $600,000.

The present stockholders are entitled by preference to subscribe for the new stock, in proportion to their respective shares, which privilege will be considered as waived unless exercised prior to 30th June prox.

Terms of subscription: Fifteen per cent. cash at the time of subscription; ten per cent. payable on the 1st July, 1870, and the remaining seventy-five per cent. in installments as may be hereafter determined by the Board, after thirty days' notice given to subscribers. No installment to exceed twenty-five per cent.

By order of the Board.

OSCAR BERCIER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBIA, S. C., May 12, 1870.

ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS of an act approved March 1, 1870, "To provide for a sinking fund and the management of the same," the undersigned Commissioners, under said act, hereby authorize as follows:

Proposals will be received on or before 12 M., THURSDAY, 26th inst., at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, the financial agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, for the sale of one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars of the bonds or stocks of the State of South Carolina. Such proposals must be for amounts not less than five thousand ($5,000) dollars, and must state the issues of the bonds or stocks offered, and the price to be paid, only on the par value of the principal, in lawful money.

Bonds or stocks purchased must be delivered on the day next succeeding the award, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals that may be considered adverse to the interests of the State.

ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor,
J. L. NEAGLE, Controller-General,
D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Attorney-General,
J. H. RAINEY, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate,
R. C. DE LARGE, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 7, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of fifteen directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of the capital stock of the Company will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City at 3 o'clock P. M., May 21, 1870, and remain closed until the morning of June 2, 1870.

GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, corner of Fulton and Front sts., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, for fifteen directors of said Company for the then ensuing year.

HENRY C. MURPHY, President.

JOHN P. ATKINSON, Secretary.

Dated May 3, 1870.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and chamber-maid, or to wait on a lady, by a very experienced North of Ireland Protestant girl; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; is a genteel and well-educated girl and highly recommended. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISters; one as cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress; the other as first-class chamber-maid and laundress; unobjectionable references; City or country; separate or together; private family or hotel. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and plain seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY A very capable and experienced woman; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth or growing children; is a good seamstress, chamber-maid, &c.; country or City; best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly competent nurse, to take care of a baby or growing children; willing to travel; has twelve years' reference; can do plain sewing; a comfortable home preferred to high wages. Call at No. 215 East 40th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress to do ladies' or gentlemen's washing at her own home, or to go out by the day; good City reference. Call at No. 416 East 15th st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-class cook by a woman, who understands every branch of French and English cooking; refers to her last place, where she lived three years; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as ladies'-maid and seamstress; can dress hair nicely; good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class waitress; has no objection to assist with chamber-work if required; has the best City reference of ten years from her last place. Call at No. 115 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADIES'-maid or seamstress, to go a short distance into the country, or to accompany a lady going abroad for the Summer. Apply for three days to No. 344 7th-av., or to J. G. K. D., Box No. 575 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook in a private family; is willing to do some washing and ironing; is a good baker; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 132 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., basement door.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as cook; understands her business; is a good cook; is neat in her kitchen; will assist in the washing; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, the fine washing of a few ladies or children; all done the same as new. Call or address Mrs. CHABLE, No. 776 2d-av., between 41st and 42d sts., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young girl as professional waitress, or would do chamber-work and plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 302 East 26th-st., one door from 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has excellent City reference; is a good plain cook and a thorough laundress; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, (five years in her last place,) as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and do washing; can do all kinds of fine washing; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND take full charge of a baby from birth, or do chamber-work, and take charge of growing children; will go in the country for the Summer months; best reference from last employer's. Call at No. 226 7th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS EXPERIenced nurse, by a person who is capable of taking care of a baby from a month old. Apply at No. 142 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 101 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as good cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, a situation; would do chamber-work and fine washing; thoroughly competent, and has most desirable City references. Call at No. 111 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG woman, to operate on a Grover & Baker or Wilcox & Gibbs machine by the day or week. Can be seen at No. 211 West 15th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUAtion as children's nurse; no objection to go to country. Apply at No. 423 East 19th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

AT BOOKHAM'S NO. 335 4TH-AV.—Situations wanted for a large number of cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, house-workers, waitresses, chamber-maids, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses and others; City and country; Catholic and Protestant.

AT THE MAGNIFICENT OFFICE, No. 138 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., over the drug-store, ladies can procure good German and Irish servants.

ATTENTION.—GOOD SERVANTS FOR country and City, well recommended and capable, can be obtained today. New-York Employment Agency, No. 1,281 Broadway, near 33d-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CApable and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 First-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; has eighteen years' City reference from his last employer; is sober and obliging; no objections to the country. Call or address two days, D. L., private stable, No. 63 East 41st-st., or D. L., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, a situation as coachman; has the best of City reference for nine years from his last place; has no objection to go to the country; can drive four-in-hand if required. Call or address No. 149 East 35th-st., at the private stable.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a competent person, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and a steady driver; five years' reference from his last place. Address L. D., No. 66 Bleecker-st., corner of Crosby.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; understands farming; good vegetable gardener; understands horses and stock in general; wife would do the house-work of a small family or take charge of a baby; good references. Address A. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—THE CARE OF A PRIVATE house during the summer, by a small American family; good references given. Call or address for one week, T. B., care of WOOD, BROS. & CO., at Armory of Twenty-second Regiment, 14th-st. near 6th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a Protestant young man, in City or country; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Can be seen at the private stable, No. 146 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Frenchman as first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; has several years City reference; no objection to country or to travel. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S AND GARDENer's situation by a respectable man; has many years' practical experience; thoroughly understands his business; highly recommended. Call or address W., No. 9 John-st., store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman in a private family; no objections to the country; is a good, careful driver; willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Inquire at harness-store, No. 30 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, (will be disengaged in a few days,) by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; best of reference from present employer. Address M. J. D., Fordham Post-office, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter in a private family; understands his business in French and English style; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, a situation as coachman; wife as a laundress, if required, or would take charge of a gentleman's place; no incumbrance; both temperate, clean, willing and obliging. Address G. V., No. 448 6th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a sober, industrious, single man; Scotch; excellent groom, and experienced City driver; best City reference. Address JAMES, at stables, No. 141 East 23d-st., City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant man, who has lived in the best families, both in the Old Country and this, from which he has the best references. Can be seen at private stable No. 256 Greene-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man, in the country, as coachman and a first-class vegetable gardener; can be recommended as sober and industrious. Address M. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTworthy, competent man, with two years' good reference. Address WAITER, No. 27 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant Frenchman as coachman in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; good City references. Apply at 1 West 19th-st., corner of 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as groom; is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; best references. Address BEATTIE, No. 348 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a colored man; best of City reference; perfectly understands the care of horses and driving. Call or address, for two days, T. R., No. 33 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young man as porter or watchman; can give the best of City reference. Address W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; understands horses and is acquainted with the City. Apply at No. 13 St. John's-lane New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man (Protestant) as coachman and gardener; can give seven years' reference from last employers. Call or address No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man with good recommendations as groom; thoroughly understands the business. Call at No. 38 East 40th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM, to go to Staten Island; must be a young man, not over five feet six inches high; must understand his business perfectly, and be willing to make himself useful generally about the house. To a good servant this will be a permanent place. Apply by letter to J. G. K. D., Box No. 575 Post-office, New-York, stating last employers.

A YOUNG MAN WELL ACQUAINTED in the paper business, with some trade, wanted to act as salesman; to such an one, willing to devote his time exclusively to business, a liberal arrangement will be made. Address WHOLESALE PAPER, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS wanted at CARPENTER'S old established Employment House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.; excellent situations ready for cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, and house-workers; also for girls lately landed. No charge till engaged.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN OR SCOTCH girls; one as waiter and to assist in the washing, the other as nurse and to sew for a small private family; good wages; both must be willing to accompany the family to Europe next Spring. Call at No. 342 Lexington-av.

WANTED—THREE STEADY, ACTIVE, DOmesticated ladies as working housekeepers, (American or English preferred,) without incumbrance. Apply immediately, with reference, at No. 109 4th-av., second floor.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., experienced girls as cooks, waitresses, chamber-maids, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, house-workers, those lately landed. American, Irish, Scotch, French and German suited immediately.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner of 23d-st., situations ready for all good English, Irish, Scotch and German ladies-maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, &c.

WANTED—A COOK, TO GO A SHORT DIStance into the country; must be thoroughly competent, a good bread-maker, and have the best City references. Apply between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. at No. 2 East 14th-st., on Monday, the 23d inst.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, a good plain cook, neat and tidy; can find a good home, where she will be well treated and well paid. Address M. K., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE COLORED women—one as cook, the other as waitress; both must thoroughly understand their business, and bring the best of references. Apply at No. 30 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A FARMER AND WIFE TO take charge of a small place near the City. Inquire at No. 68 Wall-st. rear, Room No. 4.

WANTED—A GERMAN NURSE AND SEAMstress to take charge of young children; in the country. Apply at once at No. 150 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse to take charge of small children. Call for two days at No. 18 West 45th-st. from 9 to 12.

TEN OPERATORS WANTED ON coats. Inquire at No. 138 Mott-st., near Grand-st., second floor.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO.,
NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at their regular quarterly meeting, held this day, have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on its outstanding capital stock, payable July 15, 1870, out of its net earnings prior to the 1st inst.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 16th day of July next.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1870.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due June 1, 1870, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New York. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 21 at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on June 1 at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Executive and Finance Committee.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE R. R. CO.,
CORNER 51ST-ST. AND 7TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of $3 per share be paid to stockholders on June 1. The transfer-books will be closed from May 20 to June 1.

JOHN KERR, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Money deposited NOW will draw interest from June 1, at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $5.

Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

INTEREST COMMENCES ON THE FIRST day of each month, SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID. BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.

JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1,146 Broadway,

Between 26th and 27th sts.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JUNE 1.

FRED'K OLMSTEAD, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

ASSETS, $7,366,680 76.

N. J. HAINES, JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1.

ASSETS, $1,782,193 62. SURPLUS, $140,125 43.

EQUAL TO SEVEN PER CENT.—INterest from June 1 on deposits made on or before that day. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

FURNITURE.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF ALL GRADES OF

FURNITURE,

CARPETS,

MATTRESSES

and MIRRORS

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, AT

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, No. 65 Chrystie-st., and Nos. 130 and 132 Hester-st., connected.

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE GUARANTEED.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class FURNITURE, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,

MANUFACTURERS,

No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

WARREN WARD, & CO.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.

Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Thomas J. Barr, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the 16th day of June, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the 16th day of June, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P. M.; that the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 28th day of June, 1870; that the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Ninety-fifth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, in the City of New-York, and extending on either side of said Ninety-fifth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of July, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, and then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 11, 1870.

THOMAS J. BARR,
GEORGE B. WALLIS,
MICHEL NORTON,
Commissioners.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, May 28
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT...SATURDAY, June 11
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, June 25
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, July 9

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway tickets,) $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, May 25	Nemesis, Saturday, June 4
Samaria, Thurs., May 26	China, Wednesday, June 8
Batavia, Saturday, May 28	Palmyra, Thurs., June 9
Russia, Wednes., June 1	Abyssinia, Sat'day, June 11
Aleppo, Thursday, June 2	Java, Wednesday, June 15

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:
First Cabin..........$130, gold. Second Cabin..........$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris..........$145, gold.
Return tickets..........$250, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.
Return tickets..........$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........May 25, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........June 1, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. WILLIAMS..........June 8, at 1 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD..........June 15, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH..........June 22, at 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY..........June 29, at 4 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

BRITANNIA	May 25	INDIA	June 4
EUROPA	May 28	IOWA	June 8
CALEDONIA	June 1	CAMBRIA	June 11

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $28; intermediate, $33.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $32.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, May 28, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, May 31, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, June 4, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, June 11, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

STEERAGE PASSAGE
To Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, REDUCED TO $28 CURRENCY.

ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, May 28, at 3 P. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMSON, Saturday, June 4, at 10 A.M.
FRANCE, Saturday, June 11, at 2 P. M.
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, June 18, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JUNE 4.—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVARLY.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco July 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, June 3.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, June 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, July 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known, first-class side-wheel steam-ship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, May 26.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, June 2.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, June 9.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, June 16, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M. The new steamers
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, June 2.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMANN, Wednesday, June 22.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, May 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, May 26, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 28, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, May 28, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE NEW-YORK, FLORIDA AND GULF STEAM-SHIP LINE WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAM-SHIP FLAG, Capt. LIMEBURNER,

On WEDNESDAY, May 25, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

Passage to Fernandina, $20.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.

Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,

having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

SOUTHERN NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD LINE FOR LONG BRANCH,

Port Monmouth, Manchester, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate points. The well-known steamers ANTELOPE and ARROWSMITH will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., as follows: For passengers, 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for freight, 7 P. M. Returning, will leave Port Monmouth, for passengers, 8:17 A. M. and 3:46 P. M.; for freight, 7:19 P. M., or on arrival of trains from the above-named points. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

The ST. JOHN, DREW, and DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination; also, at Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4¼ for passengers only.

NEW ROUTE FROM NEW-YORK TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Open June 1, 1870, via New-Haven, Shore Line, and Newport and Wickford Railroads and steam-boat, also by Stonington steam-boats. Passengers by this line avoid the passage round Point Judith, and reach Newport in 8 hours from New-York, connecting at Wickford with the fine steamer EOLUS, passing 12 miles across Narragansett Bay in about 45 minutes. Leave New-York and New-Haven depot, 27th-st., at 12¼ noon, by express train; arrive at Newport at 8½ P. M. Leave New-York at 5 P. M. by Stonington steam-boats, foot of Jay-st., N. R.; remain on boats at Stonington until 7 A. M.; arrive at Newport at 9½ A. M. Leave New-York from New-Haven depot at 8 P. M. by express train; arrive at Newport at 4½ A. M. Returning, connect with day and night express train and Stonington steam-boats. For further particulars apply at depot of New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., and at office of Stonington steam-boats, Pier No. 33 N. R. Fare as low as by any other line. THEODORE WARREN, Gen. Passenger Agent.

ALBANY DAY-LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on TUESDAY, May 31, resume their passages at REDUCED RATES OF FARE, leaving Vestry-st. Pier at 8:45 and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. On June 15, a new route will be opened by special train of broad-gauge cars, over the Susquehanna and Cherry Valley Railroad, without change, to Sharon Springs, avoiding stages. Fare $4 25, New-York to Sharon.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 24th...11:00 A. M.	Monday, 23d....11:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 25th 12:00 M.	Tuesday, 24th.......3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 26th...2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 25th 4:00 P. M.
Friday, 27th.......3:00 P. M.	Friday, 27th.......6:00 A. M.
Saturday, 28th....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 28th....6:30 A. M.
Monday, 30th.......3:00 P. M.	Monday, 30th.......7:30 A. M.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest elegant steamers on the Hudson leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting at above places with morning express trains for the north, west and east. Fare, $1 50; through tickets issued and baggage checked. Sunday fare $2. Freight taken at low rates. Returnin, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock.

POWER'S LINE FOR HUDSON—THE REGULAR LINE—The only line connecting with the Hudson and Boston and Boston and Albany Railroads. The commodious steamers NUHPA and REDFIELD leave foot of Christopher-street EVERY EVENING, Sundays excepted, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken at low rates. Fare $1; berths free.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamboat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 every night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3¼ and 11 P. M. Train leaves the wharf, New-Haven, for Northern stations at 5 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily, foot of Market-st. at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

YONKERS FERRY LEAVES WARREN-st. at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. Fare 15 cents. Sundays at 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. Fare 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, unequaled for speed, comfort, and safety, having accommodation for 2,000 people, is now open for excursions; also Dudley's, Myers', and Raritan Beach Groves, Alderney Park and Spring Hill Grove on the Hudson. Barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT, MERCHANT and DURANT, with steamboats of all kinds if desired.

J. & E. MYERS,
Corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

DRY GOODS.

MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS

Will find it to their interest to examine our stock.

WE SELL CHEAP AND CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.

JOBBING ROOMS UPSTAIRS.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

JUST OPENED.

VALENCIENNES AND POINT LACES.
A fine assortment, at exceedingly low prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

LEWIS' PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS

CHEAPEST FINE-DRESS SHIRT HOUSE IN THE CITY.

First-class work and perfect fit guaranteed. Single shirt made for sample. Shirts sent everywhere by express.
Six fine shirts for $12, or $2 each, made to order.
Six Masonville muslin shirts, with fine linen bosoms, made to order, $14.
Six Wamsutta Mills muslin shirts, with fine linen bosoms, made to order, $16.
Six New-York Mills muslin shirts, with fine linen bosoms, made to order, $18, or $3 each.

A full line of all sizes ready made. These goods are 20 per cent. lower than any other house in the trade. Send for circular. FRED LEWIS, No. 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, New-York.

JUST OPENED.

LLAMA LACE SACKS, JACKETS AND POINTS.
Entirely NEW, and exceedingly low prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND.
Nos. 98 Duane-st. and 752 Broadway, New-York.
Nos. 134 and 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn,
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

NOTE.—These are our only offices.

This old and well-known establishment, now in the second half century of its existence, are prepared, as usual, to execute all orders for dyeing and cleansing ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods, in the best and most improved manner.

JUST OPENED.

BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES.
A large variety at exceedingly low prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

CARPET AND UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

Extensive additions have been made to our stocks of ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, at $1 25 per yard.
FIVE-FRAME ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, at $2 per yard and upward.
FRENCH MOQUETTES AND AXMINSTERS, $3 50 to $5 per yard.
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTONS, from $3 to $3 75 per yard.
IMPERIAL THREE-PLYS, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAINS, VENETIANS FOR HALLS, STAIRS, &c.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL CLOTHS, FRESH CANTON MATTINGS, IN FANCY RED-CHECKED AND WHITE, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, FRENCH DROP-CURTAINS AND LACE BED-SPREADS,
TAPESTRY AND EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
WINDOW HOLLANDS, SHADES, CORNICES, BRACKETS, &c., &c.

N. B.—Cabinet-makers and upholsterers' attention is called to the above stock, offering great inducements. Hotels, steamers and private residences fitted up at short notice.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have largely replenished their stocks of
GROS OBIER CHINTZ PRINTS, at 25c. per yard.
STRIPED POPLINS at 25c. and 30c., worth 60c. and 75c.
BUFF and WHITE PIQUES at 25c., worth 40c.
SILK and WOOL EPINGLINES at 75c., worth $1 25.
"PRINTED ELASTIC CRETONS," Quite new, for SUITS.
PLAIN and BAYADERE STRIPED GRENADINES, colors to match, 60c. per yard, value $1 25.
GAUZE DE CHANBRAIS $1 50 per yard, value $2 50.
STRIPED and FIGURED GRENADINE BAREGES, 20c. and 25c. per yard, value 35c. and 50c.
RICH DRESS GOODS AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. ARE OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS IN
FRENCH CASHMERE, BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS, CHALLIE, BAREGE AND OTHER VARIETIES IN SUMMER SHAWLS, FROM $3 AND UPWARD. WHITE AND COLORED SHETLANDS, $3 25 EACH, FORMERLY $5. THE REVERSIBLE "FORMOSA" SHAWL AND BORNOUS, THE LATEST NOVELTY IN SEA-SIDE WRAP.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

MANTILLA DEPARTMENT.

The finest selections of PARIS NOVELTIES, in "BAPTISTE," "FRENCH POPLIN."
CHENE SILK ROBES,
BLACK SILK MANTLES AND SUITS,
CHANTILLY LACE POINTES, JACKETS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
LINEN AND PIQUE TRAVELING SUITS IN VARIETY, BREAKFAST JACKETS, &C.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

HIGH-CROWNED, NEAPOLITAN, CACTUS AND STRAW JOCKEYS, ALL THE NEW SHAPES.

Several lines of STRAW GOODS, 50c. on the dollar.
LAST WEEK'S PURCHASES READY TODAY.
SASH, NECK and BONNET RIBBONS, new variety, cheap.
Two cases of SATINS, containing all the newest shades, at $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.
Full line of CREPE DE CHINES, for Bonnets, very novel and desirable.
Our DRESS TRIMMINGS and YANKEE NOTIONS departments are full of cheap goods.
LEATHER SATCHELS at 75c., 88c., 95c., $1, $1 25 and $1 50, specialties.
CORSETS at 50c., at 65c., at 90c., $1 25 and upward—real bargains.

NEW FRENCH FLOWERS.

Thousands of SILK and PONGEE PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS, at 65c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 and upward.

NEW DELIVERY OF OUR DOLLAR

KID GLOVES

today, beautiful colors, warranted every way. We have good KID GLOVES at 50c. and 75c. the pair.
From auction, LACES, EMBROIDERIES and HANDKERCHIEFS.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., corner store, fifth block east from the Bowery.

JUST OPENED.

KID GLOVES, one and two buttons; Lisle Thread and Silk Gloves. The best selection in the City, at very moderate prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

AT KINZEY'S,

OPENING ON
MONDAY
500 BOXES
RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS.

FANCY RIBBONS, 6c., 10c., 12½c., 15c. yard.
RICH ROMAN RIBBONS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c.
BONNET RIBBONS, 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 40c.
SASH RIBBONS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 95c.
TRIMMING RIBBONS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c. piece.

200 BOXES TRIMMINGS.

SILK FRINGES, 25c. to $1 50 piece.
SILK GIMPS, 25c. to $1 piece.
SATIN TRIMMINGS, 25c. to $1 piece.
MARSEILLES TRIMMINGS, 10c. to 31c. piece.
WHITE FRINGES, 25c. to 75c piece.
BLACK AND COLORED SILK VELVETS, 25c. piece.
FINE ENGLISH STAR BRAIDS, 20c. dozen.

SUN-UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

2,000 PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS, 40c. to $6 75.

STRAW GOODS,
500 CASES FROM AUCTION.

ENGLISH MILAN AND NEAPOLITAN, 25c.
MISSES' SCHOOL HATS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c.
SUN HATS, 25c., 31c., 35c., 40c., 50c.
ENGLISH STRAW HATS, 50c., 60c., 65c., 75c.
NEAPOLITAN, 25c. to $2.
BOYS' STRAW HATS, 50c., 60c., 75c.
ALL THE NEW SHAPES AND STYLES.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

KID GLOVES, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 88c.
TWO-BUTTON KIDS, 60c. and 95c. pair.
FINE BERLIN GLOVES, 20c., 25c., 31c.
LADIES' HOSIERY, 12½c. to 75c. pair.
MISSES' HOSIERY, 12½c. to 40c. pair.
GENTS' HOSIERY, 12½c. to 50c. pair.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

LACE COLLARS, 25c. to $6.
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c. to $40.
GUIPURE LACES, 15c. yard up.
VALENCIENNES LACES, 25c. dozen up.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, $4 75 up.
LACE PARASOL COVERS, $1 up.
LACE RUFFLES, 25c. each.
ALL-LINEN HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 16c.
GENTS' ALL-LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 20c.
HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 8c., 11c.
NEEDLEWORK SETS, 50c. to $2 50.
EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS CHEAP.
MAGIC AND LACE RUFFLINGS, 25c.

FANCY GOODS.

10,000 FANS, 6c., 10c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c.
FINE JET SETS, 25c. to 95c. set.
SEWING-SILKS, SPOOL COTTONS, BRAIDS, &c.
BUTTONS, ORNAMENTS, PERFUMERY, SOAPS.

ON MONDAY, LOTS OF GOODS FROM LAST WEEK'S AUCTION SALES.

WM. KINZEY,
NO. 691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.

JUST OPENED.

GUIPURE BANDS AND INSERTIONS.
Beautiful styles at exceedingly low prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—SAMUEL V. HOFFMAN and GLORVINA R. HOFFMAN, plaintiffs, against BERNARD CUMMINGS, Michael J. Green, John Cummings, William S. Brown, John R. Brown, Abraham P. Clark, Charles Shultz, Wilson D. Reed, Norman Andrus, Henry Andrus, John W. Mitchell, Clarence G. Mitchell, Redmond Walsh, New-York County National Bank, Eleazer Penny, Thomas Rogers, James O'Brien, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, John Hardy, Joshua S. Peck, John C. Wandell, The Bank of North America, Julius Bissell, Charles E. Mull, Frederick W. Banks and William Fullerton, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above-named, and each and every of them: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of May, 1870, and of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 9, 1870.

JOHN E. L. FANCHER, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
my16-law6wM* No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ARMORY OF THE 22D REGIMENT.

WOOD BROTHERS

have removed their entire stock of fine

PLEASURE CARRIAGES,

embracing every variety for City, Park and Road Driving, to the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment,

14th-St., between 6th and 7th Avs.

Attention is called to the fact that these Carriages are fresh stock, exclusively of their own manufacture, of the newest designs and most perfect finish, made for the present season to stock their new warerooms, No. 740 Broadway, but owing to the late accident that necessitates the rebuilding of their warehouse, have been removed to the above Armory, on 14th-st., and are to be

SOLD AT COST OF PRODUCTION.

Elegant Close Coaches	- -	$1,000
Landaus	- -	$1,500 to 1,650
Clarences	- -	1,400 to 1,650
Wagons	- -	350 to 400

THESE CARRIAGES HAVE NO SUPERIOR IN ELEGANCE, DURABILITY OR FINISH.

Prices fixed, and every Carriage offered for sale is equal in quality to those built to order.

GUARANTEES MADE GOOD IN EVERY CITY OF THE UNION.

THEY ALSO OFFER

PONY CARRIAGES, New Designs, for - - - - - - $150
PONY CARRIAGES, With Rumble Seat for Servants - - - - 200

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF ELEGANT CARriage horses, sixteen hands high; bright bay. At owner's stable, No. 120 East 32d-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK
FOR THE
POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 5, 1870.

WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 o'clock M., 26th of May, 1870, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the cast and wrought-iron work exhibited in plans and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast-iron columns, bed-plates, &c., and wrought-iron beams, girders, &c.

All of the castings must be sound, smooth, and straight, cast true, and free from flaws or defects of any kind, and of the best quality of pig-metal, and of the number and weights shown by the schedules and drawings. Castings must not weigh less than the schedule weight, and no surplus weight will be paid for, nor will any castings of less section, or varying in any respect from the requirements of the drawings, be accepted.

All bearings of columns, bases, plates, &c., must be planed or turned perfectly true, all bolt-holes drilled, and the entire work cleaned off and finished in a first-class manner.

The beams and girders must be of the manufacture of the Wadsworth, Phœnix or Pittsburg Union Iron Works, Cooper & Hewitt, or of other American manufacture equal thereto, and must be of the sizes and weights called for in the schedules, and be the best wrought-iron; they will be straight and sound, in all respects of first quality.

All beams set on brick-work must rest on cast-iron bed-plates of the dimensions and numbers required by the specifications and schedules.

All necessary bolts, wedges, ties, angle-irons, anchors, sheet-lead or other materials necessary to put the work together in the best manner and anchor it to the stone or brick walls will be furnished by the contractor, who will put the entire work together and in place, to the complete satisfaction of the Superintendent, and as required by him.

The girders will be put together with bolts and steel wedges, as shown by drawings, and they, together with all beams and castings, will be tested by the Superintendent, and if found defective in any particular, will be rejected.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines, in putting the work in place, without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the Department when required; scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece for the various castings and beams, which will include the wedges, bolts, angle-irons, clamps, ties, anchors, or other metal work necessary to fit and put the work in place, whether mentioned in drawings or schedules or not.

The work must be furnished, delivered, fitted, and put in place complete, within three months after date of written notice to commence the work.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

The schedules will be used in identifying the material and making the payments, which will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent., until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of fifty thousand ($50,000,) dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered, neither will any proposals be received from any parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought-iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.

Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
WASHINGTON, May 23, 1870.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, will be received at this Bureau until 10 A. M., June 18, 1870.

These proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for steamers' use."

The offer must be for the delivery of 10,000 tons, of 2,240 pounds.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bid. The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer. It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers, clean, of uniform quality, selected free from impurities, unmixed, of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory, and be subject to such inspection, as to quality and quantity, as the Bureau may direct. The coal must in all respects be satisfactory to the inspectors, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The price must be for coal delivered at the Philadelphia Navy-yard or League Island, and placed in carts provided by the Government on the Navy-yard wharf, or on board of vessels at such points within six miles of the said Navy-yard as may be designated by the Bureau; and all deliveries aforesaid must be at the contractor's risk and expense, and without any extra charge of any kind.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of 3,000 tons of the same quality of coal, to be delivered in the Port of New-York, on board of vessels, or at the Navy-yard there, as at Philadelphia, under the same conditions.

Any demurrage or other charges to which the Bureau may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractors, will be deducted from their bills.

In case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, (not exceeding 500 tons per day,) or proper quality, and at the proper time and place, the Bureau reserves the right to purchase forthwith at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may seem necessary to supply the deficiency.

Blank forms of offer, guarantee, &c., will be furnished on application to the Bureau.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER U. S. NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1870.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INdorsed on envelope "Bids for Transportation Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 28th inst., for the transportation hence, under deck, of the following machinery, to be delivered under the derrick at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. The bids must be for a total sum, and not by the ton or pound. The machinery will be delivered alongside.

BUREAU STEAM ENGINEERING.

Two (2) large Planing-machines, one (1) large Lathe. The dimensions and weight are as follows:
2 pieces each 38 ft. long, 80 in. wide, 26 in. deep.
2 pieces each 30 ft. long, 86 in. wide, 24 in. deep.

The remaining pieces are of promiscuous smaller sizes, some in boxes and others loose.

The weight of each Planing-machine is about 88,000 lbs., or a total of 176,000 lbs. Weight of Lathe about 207,000 lbs.

Freight free of primage, payable in currency after the return of receipted bill of lading. Bidders will please give name of ship, number of pier, and state probable day of sailing. J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master U. S. N.

MERCANTILE LOAN AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY,

EQUITABLE BUILDING,
Nos. 122 and 124 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st.

Proposals are invited for furnishing this Company japanned tin boxes, known as boxes for safe deposit, with ordinary tin box locks, with two brass keys to each, number and size as follows:

567 boxes 3¼x4¾x18.	260 boxes 3¼x6x18.
208 boxes 5x5x18.	180 boxes 5x7¼x18.
180 boxes 4¼x10x18.	100 boxes 10¼x14x18.
128 boxes 8¾x11¾x18.	118 boxes 10¼x9¾x18.

Also, 1,000 japanned circular boxes, size 6 inches high, 3 inches wide, ½ inch thick in the clear.

Proposals will be addressed until May 25, 1870, to WILLIAM J. PEASE, President.

BEDDING.

BEDDING.

JOHN H. WILCOX & CO., No. 59 4th-av., opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s upper store, importers of South American Horse-hair. Manufacturers and dealers, wholesale and retail.

MATTRESSES.
Hair, Sponge, Eureka, Husk and Straw Mattresses.
Patent Woven-wire Mattresses.
Patent Double-bordered Spring Mattresses.
Patent Oriental Steel-spring Bed Bottoms.
Patent Adjustable Spring Bed Bottoms.
Feathers, Feather-bed Bolsters and Pillows.
Blankets, Quilts, Comforters and Sheets.
Bolster and Pillow-cases, embroidered and ruffled to order. Feathers washed and purified by Sheldon's Patent Process—live steam. Old feathers renovated by steam and relieved of all disagreeable odor.
Hair Mattresses renovated and remade.

JOHN H. WILCOX,
Formerly of MELLEN & WILCOX.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—DON'T GO IN THE COUNTRY when you can get beautiful rooms with closets, hot and cold water, gas, bath and board, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, for $14 and $16 a week in the first-class house No. 140 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; only fifteen minutes from the Park. A large and beautiful parlor $20, and fine hall rooms $7 and $8. Children not taken.

A LARGE, ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED second-story front room, replete with modern conveniences, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring superior accommodations; family private; reference required. Address EAST 19TH-ST., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM, with all modern improvements on second floor, located in 30th-st., near 4th-av., will be rented to a single gentleman; family strictly private; references exchanged. Address, with name, A. A., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain fine rooms, with board, in a quiet family, where there are no children, on reasonable terms; two large rooms, with closets, vacant. Inquire at No. 242 West 29th-st., near 8th-av.

NEW AND ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, with all modern improvements, to let to gentlemen only, without board, at No. 77 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

NO. 334 EAST 12TH-ST.—A FINE suite of rooms handsomely furnished, on second floor, suitable for gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, with or without board; location desirable. References required.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, in 12th-st., near 6th-av., wish to rent to a single gentleman a double room, freshly painted and furnished, with gas, hot and cold water, &c.; breakfast if desired. Address F, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

HANDSOME ROOMS TO LET IN A newly-furnished house, to gentlemen, without board. Only those willing to pay liberally for an elegant home need apply at No. 27 East 9th-st., corner of University-place.

FIFTH DOOR FROM 4TH-AV., NO. 106 EAST 14TH-ST.—Newly-furnished rooms en suite or singly, suitable for parties of gentlemen, with or without board.

NO. 200 WEST 23D-ST.—LARGE, AIRY rooms, second floor, with first-class board, for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen; Summer rates. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 45 WEST 22D-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms on second floor, handsomely furnished en suite or single. Also, hall room, with board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET ON second floor, to single gentlemen, in private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; reference exchanged.

NO. 220 EAST 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A handsome back parlor and two front rooms, furnished, with board; all modern improvements; location excellent; terms reasonable.

NO. 50 WEST 24TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly furnished rooms to let with board; table and attendance first-class.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED rooms, to single gentlemen, at No. 164 Fifth-av. Apply on the premises.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A HOME for the Summer, in a Christian family, where there are no other boarders. Address R., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE HEALTHIEST, COOLEST AND most delightful spot in New-Jersey for families to board is on Janes's Mountain. Fine views, pure air, splendid water and good table at moderate prices. Address FRANCIS OLIVER, Basking Ridge, N. J., or call on I. H. ARCHER, No. 4 Warren-st., Room 14.

COUNTRY BOARD FROM 1ST OF MAY.—Pleasant farm-house, well shaded, 80 miles from City, opposite Hyde Park, two miles from river; high land. Terms moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE SHREWSbury River, near Long Branch; first-class board, good bathing and boating; also, a small cottage on the lawn, with private table. Apply to JAHNE, SMITH & CO., No. 170 Broadway.

DELIGHTFUL BOARDING PLACES.—Country or City. Call at the Boarders' Directory, No. 737 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

This attractive Summer resort will be open July 1 for an unexceptionable class of boarders. For particulars address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

WEST END HOTEL,

FORMERLY STETSON HOUSE,
LONG BRANCH.

This elegant hotel will be opened on the 20th of June next, having been thoroughly renovated and repaired.

TERMS FOR BOARD, &C.,
Address
SYKES, GARDNER & CO.,
Long Branch.

LAKE GEORGE

THE FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL

Will be opened for Summer visitors June 1; persons wishing to engage rooms will please address "The Arlington," at Washington, D. C., or "Fort William Henry Hotel," Lake George. Drawing-room cars by Hudson River Railroad, going through without change. T. ROESSLE & SON, Proprietors.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

Is now open. Terms reasonable. Address
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y., will open June 1. Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres, on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged the past Winter; pleasure-grounds extended and improved; the hotel has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars; terms moderate. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

THE PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—This favorite hotel, having been entirely renovated and thoroughly refitted with accommodations equal to those of any first-class Summer house in the country, will be opened on the 1st of May, under a new management. Parties wishing to engage rooms will please apply on the premises. PAULL & KING, Managers.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE—ORIENT Point, L. I.—Opens June 1; situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a moment's walk to the water; good sea bathing, fishing, driving, &c. Prices very low for the month of June. Send for circular. M. B. PARSONS, Proprietor.

BOARD REDUCED AT NEWPORT, R. I.—The Atlantic House will be opened on the 30th of May. Transient board reduced to $3 50 per day. Special arrangements may be made by families by the week or season on application to WM. W. HAZARD, Proprietor.

TURNER HOUSE, DANBURY, CONN.—Splendid accommodations for a few families through the Summer; convenient to Post-office and railroad depot; splendid drives and healthy neighborhood; terms reasonable. J. SANDS, proprietor.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON—ONE hour by rail from New-York. Clarendon is open for the reception of guests. Particulars, address Box No. 129 Nyack.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vt., opens June 1. Harlem through trains leave New-York at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. for Manchester, Montreal, &c. Address F. H. ORVIS.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MITCHELL, late of the City of New-York, now deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 174 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of April, 1870.

JAMES H. THORNE,
CHARLES S. MITCHELL,
ap18-law-6mM* Executors of Anna Mitchell, dec'd.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS GRINNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of business, No. 45 William-st., in the City of New-York on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, the 8th day of April, 1870.

RIDLEY WATTS,
HENRY GRINNELL, } Executors.
ap11-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against UDOLPHO WOLFE, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 22 Beaver-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, 9th day of April, 1870. DAVID H. BURKE, Executor.
ADELE B. WOLFE, Executrix.
ap11-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES O. PROUDFIT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. C. Traphagen, No. 7 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of April, 1870.

ANN P. HILLIARD, Administratrix.
ap11-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BAYLIES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, or his attorneys, Brinsmade & Holbrook, No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of May, 1870.

JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Executor, &c.
my9-law6mM

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—TO SELL AN OLD MILK route, first-class. Also, horse and wagon. Retails 240 quarts of milk per day—together with a first-class store. Apply at No. 21 Essex-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 362 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY AND GOOD LIquor-bar, with good stock, four years' lease. Reason for selling desires to go to California. Apply at No. 25 Rose-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 23,
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
And Signor LE FRANC in
POLIUTO.
Signor PETRILLI, Signor SARTI, &c.
TUESDAY, May 24, most positively,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
MRS. IMOGENE BROWN,
(Her debut in Opera.)
Miss ISABEL McCULLOCH,
Miss FRIDA DE GEBELE.
Signor PETRILLI, Signor FOSSATI, Signor SARTI,
And Signor LE FRANC.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 25,
POSITIVELY LAST OPERA NIGHT.
IL TROVATORE.
SATURDAY LAST GRAND GALA MATINEE.

Prices as usual. Seats can be secured at the Academy, Schirmer's, No. 701; also Nos. 114 and 944 Broadway.

THURSDAY, MAY 26—BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
MONDAY, MAY 23,
BENEFIT OF MR. D. H. HARKINS,
and
Last performance of FROU FROU this season.
Mr. Harkins will appear as SARTORYS for this occasion.

TUESDAY, MAY 24,

will be revived, for the first time in fifty-two years, Goldsmith's first and most brilliant comedy of life, love and habits in the LAST CENTURY, entitled

THE GOOD-NATURED MAN,

with the original prologue,
an original epilogue,
magnificent new scenery,
entirely elegant and new costumes, and characters by Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Kiehl, Miss Ames, Miss Rowland, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. George Clarke, Mr. D. H. Harkins, James Lewis, G. F. De Vere, F. Evans, W. Beekman, George Jordan, Jr., F. Chapman and others.

, Also, in preparation for immediate production, the last and greatest of all Parisian Comedies, entitled FERNANDE.

THE FRENCH THEATER.

FECHTER. THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
THE LAST AND GREATEST IMPERSONATION OF THAT GREAT REPRESENTATIVE ACTOR,
CHARLES FECHTER,
supported by the superb artist,
MISS CARLOTTA LECLERCQ,
and the unrivaled Star Company.
MONDAY, May 23, at 8, the
CORSICAN BROTHERS.

NOTICE.—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS, Mr. Charles Fechter's magnificent creation, which he has performed 500 CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS IN ENGLAND, will be presented at the French Theater for THE FIRST TIME IN AMERICA in the original version and mise en scene, the previous representations of the CORSICAN BROTHERS having been but an incomplete adaptation of this thrilling drama.

Nothing has been omitted that could render this great production worthy of the previous efforts of the management and of the great genius of that celebrated actor, Mr. CHARLES FECHTER. Seats at the theatre, Schirmer's, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

A GREAT TRIUMPH,
Pronounced by New-York Press, (without an exception,) for MRS. JAMES A. OATES,
AND HER TROUPE OF NATIVE ARTISTS.
SECOND WEEK OF
THE FAIR ONE WITH THE BLONDE WIG.
Every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees

INCIDENTS.	3	MUSIC.
BOSTON PEACE JUBILEE,	H	INDIAN DRUM,
TUMBLERONICIN,	O	BUTTERFLY WALTZ,
COWBELOGIANS,	U	COME WITH ME,
THE KUKLUX,	R	NORMA,
THE JAPS,	S	SHOO FLY,
TRANSFORMATION,	of	THE VILLIANS,
THE CAMP,	F	BANISHED PRINCE,
HERNANDEZ,	U	ATILLA,
PROCESSIONS.	N.	JUBILEE JIM.

EDWARD PAYSON WESTON,

THE GREAT AMERICAN WALKER,
Will undertake the stupendous feat of
WALKING 100 MILES INSIDE TWENTY-TWO CONSECUTIVE HOURS, FOR A PURSE OF $1,500, AT THE EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK, 3D-AV. AND 63D-ST.,
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1870.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
by the
EMPIRE CITY RINK FULL MILITARY BAND.

Admission 50 cents. Front seats reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them. Admission for children in the afternoon, 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND RECEPTION
of the
NINTH INFANTRY,
N. G., S. N. Y.
JAMES FISK, Jr..........Colonel Commanding
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 27, AT 9.
MUSIC CONSISTING OF 150 INSTRUMENTS.
Conductor..........MAX MARETZEK

Tickets $2 each, admitting one person, and boxes may be obtained of Major Jas. R. Hitchcock, No. 67 Liberty-st.; Adjutant Edgar S. Allien, No. 17 Broad-st., and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

GRAND JUVENILE BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL.

The public are respectfully informed that the School Board of the Xth Ward, consisting of the following gentlemen, Messrs. Truesdell, Patterson, Schafer, Kinzer and McCaffil, have in the kindest manner given permission to the children of the grammar schools of that ward to assist Mr. George F. Bristow in giving a festival in honor of the centennial anniversary of Beethoven, at Steinway Hall, on the evenings of June 16, 20 and 22. Mr. Bristow, feeling that the present year should not be allowed to pass without some respect being shown to the memory of so great a man, has taken this step to show that even children desire to commemorate that event.

It may be well to state that there has not, nor will there be, any interference in the studies of the pupils in the preparation of this festival. Further particulars hereafter.

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY

"MID-OCEAN," a new and remarkable painting by WILLIAM T. RICHARDS, of Philadelphia, is now on view at Goupil's Gallery, No. 170 5th-av.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

EVERY NIGHT.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR CONCERTS.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADway. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

THE TURF.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—MONDAY, May 23, at 2 o'clock P. M. No. 1, purse of $500, with nine entries; No. 2, purse of $800, with eight entries. Both races are mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Admission to all parts of the Course and stands, $1. Cars leave South, Wall, Fulton and Williamsburg Ferries every five minutes for the Course direct. WM. SHAW, Proprietor.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN & BACON PIANOS

AT

Factory Prices.

We have removed our Warerooms to our Manufactory, Nos. **149** and **151** Baxter-st., four blocks east of the corner of Broadway and Grand-st., where we are offering our

ELEGANT PIANOS

at very low prices.

PIANO-FORTES—SECOND-HAND, OF VArious makers, in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS,
No. 11 East 14th-st.,
Between Broadway and 5th-av.
Pianos to rent.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

AN ELEGANT-TONED 7 1-4 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—Made to order by most celebrated City makers; is superbly finished: double round corners; rich mouldings; elegant carved legs; full metallic plate; overstrung bass; full agraffe diagonal bar, &c.; is without blemish, and a magnificent, reliable piano; price $525; original price $850. An object will be made to a cash purchaser, and full reference given to the manufacturers. Piano can be fully tested and examined at No. 690 5th-av., between 39th and 40th sts., for four days, from 7 A. M. until 8 P. M.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS; ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, No. 875 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., remains open, day and evening, all Summer, for gentlemen and ladies.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT GLEN COVE SEMINARY, GLEN COVE, L. I.
J. R. BURWOOD, PRINCIPAL.

Spring term commences April 4. Terms $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras. Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., visitor.

PARENTS GOING ABROAD OR WHO have delicate children, unfit to enter ordinary schools, can send them to a lady having an elegant house and grounds, in the healthiest region of the State, where cholera, ague and other epidemics are unknown; best instruction and affectionate motherly care given. Address COUNTRY, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING desires, after the 20th of June, a position either in a school or family, in the City or its vicinity, as resident or daily governess, to teach the English branches, French, and rudiments of Latin. Address GOVERNESS, Station L, Post-office.

A YOUNG SWISS LADY, SPEAKING German, French and English, also an accomplished musician, as governess or lady's companion in a family about to travel to Europe. Address J. C., No. 40 East 18th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK

THIS (Monday) EVENING, will be presented for the first time this season,
DOUGLAS JERROLD'S COMEDY IN THREE ACTS,
THE RENT DAY,
with the following powerful cast:

Martin Heywood	Mr. J. W. WALLACK
Old Crumbs	Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Hyssop	Mr. CHAS. FISHER
Bullfrog	Mr. J. H. STODDART
Toby Heywood	Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD
Grantley	Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL
Silver Jack	Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON
Farmer Beanstock	Mr. J. W. LEONARD
Farmer Thomas	Mr. DURAND
Farmer Hodge	Mr. BOWEN
Burley	Mr. QUIGLEY
Stephen	Mr. J. CURRAN
Sailor	Mr. J. PECK
Rachel Heywood	Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES
Polly Briggs	Miss EFFIE GERMON
Dame Beanstalk	Miss LEAN

Farmers, farmers' wives, children, &c.

To conclude with Blakely's Comedietta, (for the first time in many years,) entitled
IS HE JEALOUS?

Mr. Belmour	Mr. CHAS. WYNDHAM
John	Mr. J. PECK
Harriet	Miss LOUISA MOORE
Rose	Miss EFFIE GERMON
Mrs. Belmour	Mrs. LAURA PHILLIPS

TUESDAY—THE LOVE CHASE.
WEDNESDAY—AMERICANS IN PARIS and TRYING IT ON.
THURSDAY—THE RENT DAY and IS HE JEALOUS?
FRIDAY—AMERICANS IN PARIS and TRYING IT ON.
SATURDAY MATINEE—THE LOVE CHASE.
SATURDAY NIGHT, (last time,) THE LANCERS.

WALLACK'S.

SATURDAY, May 28,
MATINEE AT 1½ P. M.
THE LOVE CHASE.

BOOTH'S THEATER,

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

LAST WEEK
of the engagement of
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE,
AND LAST SIX NIGHTS OF
FOX vs. GOOSE,
and the comic drama of
LOST ASHORE.

ON MONDAY NEXT, MAY 30,
will be produced an original American comedy, in three acts, by Charles Gayler, Esq., entitled
TAKING THE CHANCES,
for the proper production of which the management have especially engaged
MR. J. H. McVICKER,
who will appear in his original character of
PETER POMEROY,
supported by a superior cast.

In preparation a ROMANTIC DRAMA.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the box-office of the theater, or at its branch ticket-office at the music-store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
A STARTLING NOVELTY.
First time in America, the
PRISMATIC SHOWER,
(By Messrs. Tanner & Co. of London.)
HUNDRED AND SIXTH NIGHT
of the great spectacular romance, the
12 TEMPTATIONS,
Illustrated by the
FINEST BALLET, FINEST COSTUMES,
FINEST VOCAL TALENT,
FINEST ARTISTS, FINEST MUSIC,
FINEST SCENIC EFFECTS,
FINEST MECHANICAL APPLIANCES,
FINEST TRANSFORMATION and
FINEST DRAMATIC TEMPLE
IN THE WORLD.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Seats secured ten days in advance, at the box-office; also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket-office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the
LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
Production of a reconstructed version of the
FORTY THIEVES,
FORTY THIEVES.
THE SCENERY, PROPERTIES, MARCHES,
FUN, JOKES, MUSIC, EFFECTS, &C.,
NEW, APPROPRIATE AND PLEASING,
To be preceded by the farce of
TO OBLIGE BENSON.
In active preparation,
THE GREAT MILITARY DRAMA OF THE DAY,
NOT GUILTY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

Successor to Barnum's.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
MATINEE and EVENING until further notice,
The new sensation, WITCHES OF NEW-YORK.
FRIDAY, JUNE 3, MATINEE and EVENING,
Complimentary Benefit to Mr. A. L. PARKES.

TAMMANY ALHAMBRA.—14TH-ST.

THE GREAT EVENT.

First time in America of the grand ballet, entitled the PEARL OF TOKAY, with new and beautiful scenery, costumes, &c., in which sixty beautiful young ladies will appear. The wonderful troupe of PERFORMING INDIANS, ten in number.

ALL THE GREAT STARS REMAIN, 100 IN NUMBER. Tokay matinee SATURDAY at 2½ P. M.

BOWERY THEATER.

The young American actor Mr. Oliver Doud Byron. METAMORA. SONGS, &c. KOEUBA. FRIDAY—Annual benefit of Mr. John J. Jones, Treasurer.

BOX SHEET OPEN.

MEETINGS.

THE THIRD PRESBYTERY OF NEW-YORK will meet on MONDAY, May 23, in the chapel of Union Theological Seminary, at the close of the meeting of the Clerical Association.
WM. W. NEWELL, Moderator.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP UNDER THE name of W. J. SYMS & BROTHER has been this day dissolved, SAMUEL R. SYMS withdrawing therefrom.

The business of the firm will be settled by WILLIAM J. SYMS, at No. 300 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, May 16, 1870.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 8:50, 10 and 11:50 A. M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1870.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:
10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:30 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 3:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 P. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M.; 12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, †12 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M.; 1, †3:30, 4:15, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, WM. R. BARR,
General Superintend't. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
MAY 2, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

HOW TO READ THE BIBLE.

Sermon by Rev. George P. Hepworth in the Church of the Messiah.

The bright sunlight brought out a large congregation, yesterday morning, to worship in the Church of the Messiah, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Park-avenue. Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, the Pastor, preached one of his most eloquent sermons, selecting as his subject, "The Bible, and How to Read It." His text was the fourteenth verse of the twenty-fourth chapter of Matthew: "This Gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world." No part of the world's literature, he said, has been subjected to such severe tests as that which we call the Holy Scriptures. The sharpest and most searching power of analysis has been applied to every part. Moved, sometimes, by evil impulses, generally by an honest love for the truth, men, for ages, have grubbed in the ground about the Hebrew and Greek roots, trying to discover the strength of the weakest part. The words which Jesus uttered, and the deeds He is said to have done, have been subjected to the most microscopic, logical and scientific tests. And yet, as the sun shines over all the earth, clothing the grass and flowers with beauty, and filling the wheat fields, without regard to skeptics or atheists, so this Book has held its place in the moral heavens, around which all has been turning, giving forth its light to fifty generations, and caring not for skeptic or atheist. Notwithstanding all the efforts of VOLTAIRE and others to neutralize or destroy its influence, the people still hold to the Book, and receive its light and nourishment. Just as a rock in the ocean holds its eternal place against the waves which beat against it, so the Bible holds its place in the hearts of men, and in civilization. The waves may beat against the rock, but only to be riven and scattered in disordered foam; so with every hostile wave which beats against the Bible. Philosophy and science may attack it, but so firmly rooted is it in the affections of mankind, that though they know certain parts of it are not intended for our centuries, yet a single leaf will not be permitted to drop. Don Quixotte ran his tilt with the mill, but the mill ground on undisturbed, while his lance was shattered and he repulsed and proved a fool. So with the Bible and the world. Men cannot assault it without injuring themselves, and if it falls on men it grinds them to powder. The world was, not long since, surprised by the appearance of a book by a French author, entitled *The Bible in India*, wherein it was maintained that the whole of the New Testament is a plagiarism from the Sanscrit; that the sacred books of India contain the whole, published one thousand years before Jesus was born. This was a surprise. It was an attack from a new quarter, and in force. The unscholarly shook their heads and wondered, while the learned looked askance, until a few weeks ago an Englishman, one of the best living Sanscrit scholars, came to the relief of all, and gave the truth to the world. He says, 1,800 years ago, soon after the death of Christ and the dispersion of his disciples, the whole story found its way—probably through commerce—into Central India. There the Indian scholars appropriated and embodied in their own religion the whole story of the birth, life, death and resurrection of Jesus, so that the book proves that the Bible is not only not a plagiarism from the Sanscrit, but on the contrary that the Indian story is a plagiarism from the Christian religion. Thus the whole storm has been swept away, and leaves the beautiful sunshine of the Bible to again descend and warm our hearts. Such attempts have been made again and again, and though proved imperfect in many parts, yet on not a word from Genesis to Revelations will the world loose its hold, but persists in believing it a revelation from God, which, if a man live by, will keep him here and bless him hereafter. There are parts, we all know, which do not belong to today. Many chapters in Moses and Chronicles which we do not read, and do not care to read; yet we do not close the book. I have stood on a wide plain and gazed at the snow-capped mountains. In the woods and ravines which ran along its sides I knew there were trees fallen and dead, rocks decomposing and splitting into fissures by the action of the winds and snows of Winter and the Summer's sun; but I knew that snow-capped mountain had been the guide of my fathers for centuries. There it stands forever and forever, the first to greet the rising sun and last to bid it good-night. So with the Bible; the world has looked in all the past, and in all the future will continue to gaze on this great religious educator of mankind. Recently a movement has been made, coming from the English Church, and looking toward a more correct translation of the Bible. It has been found that its quaint language and old idioms have tended to foster much indifference in its study. Nor is this strange; for who of us would read CHAUCER while MILTON is accessible? It would be desirable, then, if the scholars of the age would come together, look over the old manuscripts, search out its origin from the beginning, and tell the world exactly the truth regarding the whole book. There is no use in covering up. When your boy asks a question and you shake your head, you not only shake the confidence of that boy, but you also sour his mind. The mass of men should know the whole truth. Infidelity and indifference are rearing their heads around us, and the scholars of today should do this work in the name of scholarship and of God. Put the Bible and the great principles it teaches on the right foundation, and it will give to the world and Christianity a new and irresistible impetus. Some passages both in the New Testament and the Old are so badly translated as to wholly mislead the reader, while many interpolations were made in the heat of theological controversy, on which to found a dogma. One of such interpolations is I. John, fifth chapter and seventh verse: "For there be three that bear record in Heaven, the Father, Son and Holy Ghost." In Job, nineteenth chapter, it says: "And though after my skin, worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God." Give this text its true translation, and behold what a beauteous light is shed over its meaning: "And though after my skin, worms destroy this body, yet without my flesh shall I see God." Here, at once, is beheld the distinction between mind and matter, and the glorious assurance that though the body be laid in the grave and perish, yet the soul shall live and look upon its God. For this and a thousand other reasons, the world should be given a new translation. Man is approaching a new religious life, a life which we can only get from the New Testament; but not by outgrowing God's word. It is the religious impulse of the community, the pivot on which all human laws swing, the finger which points to another and higher world. Who can measure the influence of this book? Who can tell how much of the courage, human endurance under difficulties, perseverance and fortitude has unconsciously crept into his soul from the pages of the Bible? Its misinterpretation in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries gave rise to the Inquisition and the fagot. Rightly interpreted it gives rise to principles of charity, and every noble impulse which adorns humanity. The preacher then illustrated, in eloquent and impassioned words, the power of the principles of the Bible to sustain and encourage mankind under all circumstances. The Pilgrim Fathers on cold Plymouth rock, and as they and their descendants penetrated beyond the Alleghanies and conquered the forests of the Western wilds further back, the martyrs at the stake, the fallen of St. Bartholomew, or the faithful of the golden days of the Roman Emperor, were all examples of its power. It is, he said in conclusion, the book of books. As such keep it, as such read it, as such live by it, and all will be well.

Insanity and Its Causes—Discourse by Rev. C. C. Foote.

Rev. C. C. FOOTE preached a discourse to a small audience last evening in the Christian Church, in Twenty-eighth-street, near Broadway, from a text found in Proverbs, fourth chapter and twenty-fifth verse: "Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it come the issues of life." After alluding to the recent trial that had given occasion for so much talk on the subject of insanity, he said it was time that the public canvassed the question of insanity. It was a great calamity for any person to lose control of his mind. Any of us would rather lay a friend in the grave than that he should become hopelessly insane. But what is insanity? It is not simply a loss of intellectual power, but an abnormal action of the intellect. It is doubtless a cerebral derangement, a disease of the brain. It may come from ill health or from care and anxiety. The speaker here related two or three instances that had come under his observation in Ohio, where insanity resulted from a diseased condition of the blood, which was discernible by the microscope, and had been treated and cured by producing a chemical change in the condition of the blood. This disease of the blood and consequent insanity was oftentimes the result of sin and sinful practices. A life of religious morality and piety was the surest safeguard against insanity. The condition of our bodies has a wonderful effect on the condition of our minds, and *vice versa*. Passion also has much to do with the condition of our minds—anger, jealousy, avarice, &c. People little understand how much passion has to do with the condition of their minds. The speaker here related the case of a young lady of his acquaintance who got so angry with her husband that she was made sick, and the doctor being called, bled her, when the blood was found to be full of froth and foam, so much so that it overflowed the bowl that was held to catch it, and also a milk-pan, all the result of her ungovernable rage. This showed the danger of yielding to passion or allowing oneself to be controlled by a single idea. Half of the suicides that occurred in the community were merely a species of insanity resulting from this yielding of the mind to passion and allowing a single idea to run away with the intellect. What was needed was greater self-control—that kind of self-control that comes from religion, sobriety and Christian principle. The speaker then alluded to another species of insanity that was becoming very frequent in the country, and which showed itself in the defalcations of bank cashiers, clerks and other employes who steal money from their employers in order to gamble or speculate in stocks. Avarice and the desire to get suddenly rich was a prolific cause of insanity and crime. As a morning paper had said, we have quite enough of insanity, and it is about time we had a little justice.

THE CHURCH OF SMYTH.

Rev. C. B. Smyth's Opening Services at Masonic Hall.

Rev. C. B. SMYTH, whose connection with the Eleventh-street Presbyterian Church has been lately severed, yesterday morning held forth at Masonic Hall, in Thirteenth-street, to a congregation of about 200 persons. Mr. SMYTH took as his text the first five verses of the second chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians, commencing: "And I, brethren, when I came to you, came not with excellency of speech or of wisdom, declaring unto you the testimony of God. For I determined not to know anything among you save Christ Jesus and Him crucified."

Mr. SMYTH said that all present must be well aware of the facts in connection with his recent severance from the Eleventh-street Presbyterian Church. Notwithstanding all that had occurred, he now felt happy. He had no chains to clank, no strait waistcoat to bind him down. He was a free man and could exercise the right of every freeman to speak that which he thought. After his trial before the Eleventh-street Presbytery, he had resolved to sever his connection with that Presbytery entirely, and he had obtained a certificate (which he then read,) stating that his connection with the Eleventh-street Presbytery had been dissolved at his own request. This action he had taken, he said, because he desired to preach God's word free from man's dictation or coercion. The reverend gentleman then explained the words of his text, and commented thereon. Paul, he said, laid great stress on the fact that he "had determined not to know anything save Christ Jesus and Him crucified." Paul knew the power of preaching when confined to an exposition of Gospel truths. SPURGEON, PUNSHON and other great preachers, owed their success entirely to the fact that they preached Christ alone. "Why," said Mr. SMYTH, "are so many thousands in this great City hungering after the great truths of the Gospel, and how is it that so many prefer to read their Bibles at home, instead of going to Church? Simply because they are compelled to listen there to disquisitons on politics, and to philosophical treatises, instead of hearing the great truths which Paul preached." Sectional and sectarian preaching, he said, would of course please some, but to the great body of Christians it was as nothing—mere husks and chaff. In all St. Paul's noble sermons he had preached but one thing, knowing that all the rest was nought. In conclusion, Mr. SMYTH said that he should take his stand on the broad principle of preaching Christ crucified, as Paul had done. He trusted that their commencement as a church today was but an earnest of better things. All who desired to co-operate with him he should be most pleased to see, and he desired that they would communicate with him at some future time.

During the delivery of the sermon two or three persons in the congregation several times expressed their approbation by stamping on the floor. This exhibition of feeling Mr. SMYTH deprecated by a motion of the hand, whenever it occurred.

AFRICA FOR THE AFRICANS.

Meeting of the American Colonization Society at the Baptist Church, Second-Avenue, near Tenth-Street—Addresses by Rev. Dr. Kendrick, Rev. Dr. Orcutt and Rev. Dr. Sampson.

A meeting of the American Colonization Society was held last evening at the Baptist Tabernacle, Second-avenue, near Tenth-street, for the purpose of counseling increased earnestness in the movement to aid the emigration of the colored people to Liberia.

Rev. Dr. KENDRICK, who occupied the chair, said that this subject now occupied a position before the American public it never before had. It was completely disembarrassed of those erroneous impressions and prejudices which were inevitably aimed at and retarded its operations. The removal of Slavery, which had eased so many burdens and reconciled so many contradictions, appeared to him to have made the work of their association much less difficult than formerly. Very likely that event had taken from the colonization enterprise some of the greatest and most important arguments by which it was once supported; it now commended itself to the consideration of all men, and in this particular, it was a great advantage. A few years before the war their organization was the subject of suspicion and discredit, both North and South. In the North the most advanced and pronounced foes to Slavery were accustomed to regard it with animosities, while in the South the most determined, zealous and the most extreme advocates of Slavery were accustomed to look upon it with an evil eye, as something that reflected in some measure upon the institution they guarded so jealously. All this was now changed. The old Pro-Slavery man and the old Anti-Slavery man can now meet together in the promotion of the cause free from the prejudices and difficulties which once characterized it. He thanked God that this element of Slavery was now forever removed from the institutions of the country, and that it was remembered now only for the benefit and advancement of our colored fellow-citizens.

Rev. Dr. ORCUTT, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, read the following report: Fifty years ago, last February, the ship *Elizabeth* sailed from New-York, under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, with eighty-six emigrants from the land of their fathers. Since then the Society has colonized in Liberia, including recaptured Africans, nearly 19,000 people, in doing which it has established on the coast of a heathen continent a Christian Republic, numbering at least half a million of souls, having all the means and appliances of becoming a great and powerful nation.

The receipts of the Society during the period of its entire existence, amount to less than $2,500,000, making an average cost of colonizing, including all the expenses of running the machine, only about $120 per capita.

In regard to the condition and prospects of the African Republic, Dr. ORCUTT presented the testimony of several prominent Liberians to show what amount of good resulted from their organization.

Rev. Dr. SAMPSON, President of the Columbia College, Washington, in a lengthened address showed that according to the plan proposed by the Christ, human instrumentalities were to be employed to carry out the Gospel. He proceeded to apply this principle to the movement now on foot to assist the colored people to emigrate to Liberia, and maintained that as Christians the American people were bound to support it. He was aware that a deep-seated prejudice existed against colonization, and particularly African colonization, but they should remember that Christ was at the head of all, and whatever was conducive to the interests of His Church he would carry through. It was this system of missionary enterprise that tended to a great extent to accomplish the salvation of the world. When JAMES I. and CHARLES II. sent to this continent those who would be opposed to them under the domination of CROMWELL, they did not expect this would one day be a great missionary center, but God had this idea in his mind. But so it was, and yet it may be that one day Liberia would exercise the strength for the diffusion of Christian knowledge throughout the world. He strongly denied that it would be for the interest of the labor of this country, or that it would materially affect its power to aid in their immigration, and said that the good that would result to Christianity by it would be inestimable, for they would be all so many missionaries. In conclusion, Dr. SAMPSON narrated several instances of the affection of the colored race for their ancient country, and their desire to return to it, and in conclusion exhorted the American public to enter warmly into the spirit of the organization, and thus achieve a great Christian work.

After a few remarks from Dr. PRIME, the meeting adjourned.

Festival of the Arbeiter Union.

The annual festival of the German Working Men's Union of this City commenced at the Stadt Theatre, in the Bowery, last evening. About three thousand persons were present. The programme included a fine selection of music, CARL ANSCHUTZ leading the orchestra, a poem eulogizing labor, recited by Miss EMMA WIESE, in the costume of the Goddess of Peace, addresses by Dr. ADOLPHUS DOUAI and Mr. RICHARD TREVELLICK, of Detroit, Mich., President of the National Labor Union, and SCHILLER's renowned poem, "The Bell," recited by Mr. JULIUS COLLMER, and illustrated by nine tableaux. The festival will be continued and closed at Jones' Wood today.

The Bayonne Mystery—Further Developments.

Some additional developments were made yesterday concerning the late CHAS. DOFELDECKER, of Bergen, whose body was discovered among the rocks on the bay shore, near Bayonne, N. J., last Tuesday. The deceased was Treasurer of Franklin Fire Engine Company, of Bergen, and at the time of his death was a creditor to the Company to the extent of $620. Police Justice LENNON has ascertained from DOFELDECKER's banker that there was only $609 to his credit at the bank and all his property is in his wife's name. The Fire Company, moreover, never got any receipt from DOFELDECKER for the money, as the Committee who sold the hand-engine by which that sum was realized at once transferred it to him instead of at first giving it to the Financial Secretary. Unless the administrators of his estate recognize the claim the Company fear they will be at the loss of the entire amount.

It is further stated on reliable authority that about a week prior to his mysterious death M. SPEAR, of Jersey City, for whom the deceased had been doing some building, told him to send in his bill, but the deceased replied that he was in no hurry, as he could use the Fire Company's funds for private purposes. A contractor named Mr. SCRIVENS, of Bergen, is represented to have paid the deceased $90 on the night preceding his death, but its whereabouts cannot be traced. There were only twenty cents found on his person when discovered. In justice to the memory of the deceased it may here be stated that the Fire Company reposed the utmost confidence in his integrity, and believe that had he lived he would have returned every cent intrusted to his care, as he was Treasurer for a long while, and was never suspected of being a defaulter. The Coroner's inquest will be continued this evening.

Meeting on Behalf of the Evangelical Alliance—Addresses by Bishop Janes, Rev. Dr. Eldridge and Rev. Dr. Thompson.

A meeting was held at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-st., last evening in the interest of the great Evangelical Alliance, which is to hold its council in this City in September next. The audience was quite large, and was addressed by Bishop JANES, of the M. E. Church, Rev. Dr. ELDRIDGE and Dr. THOMPSON, pastor of the Tabernacle Church. Dr. ELDRIDGE spoke of the warfare which is constantly waged by the Catholic Church against free thought and free speech, and the necessity for Protestant Christians to band together in closer unity for the promotion of true religion. He thought the omens were auspicious on all sides. The Catholic hierarchy was losing its hold upon the people of Europe, and Protestantism was advancing with vigorous strides. He considered the coming together of the best hearts and minds of Christendom to consult together on the common interests of the Savior's kingdom on earth as likely to produce great good, the effects of which would be limited neither by space nor time. Bishop JANES dwelt more particularly on the need of more fraternal love and genuine fellowship among Christians of the different evangelical denominations, and this he thought would be promoted by a personal acquaintance and exchange of friendly sentiment with the leading exponents of the various Christian doctrines from all parts of the world. Associating, consulting and praying together, he thought, could not fail to awaken new zeal in their work and produce a more general spirit and brotherly love. Dr. THOMPSON gave expression to similar sentiments, and said that although the council was called to effect no specific object, but merely to give expression to sentiment, it would not the less effect great good, and deserves the generous support of the people. Sentiment, though it did not build railroads and factories, elevated and ennobled men, and enabled them to testify that the moral is grander than the material. In conclusion he appealed to the people for liberal contributions to meet the expenses of the council, which would necessarily be great.

Decoration Day—Preparations for its Observance.

The annual service of decorating the graves of the soldiers and sailors who gave up their lives that our country might live, takes place on Monday, May 30. The Grand Army of the Republic, an organization of the survivors of the late Union Army and Navy, united together "for the purpose of preserving and strengthening those kind and fraternal feelings engendered during the late rebellion between the soldiers, sailors and marines," consider it their duty to pay this sad and beautiful testimonial to their comrades who have "gone before," and earnestly ask the co-operation and influence of the pastors and congregations of churches and scholars of the Sunday-schools of this City toward accomplishing this noble object, that it may be well worthy of the heroic dead, and of the great City they died to save. Donations of flowers and plants will be duly acknowledged; they may be forwarded on or before the 28th inst., to Capt. SAMUEL MINNES, Chairman Floral Committee, No. 31 Union-square.

Col. JOHN W. MARSHALL, having been chosen Grand Marshal of the New-York Division, G. A. R., for Decoration Day, has issued a general order assuming command. Officers of the staff and members of posts parading upon that day, are to appear in dark clothes, with dark blue military fatigue cap. The following appointments on the staff are announced:

Frank M. Clark, Sumner Post, No. 24, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff; Johnston L. De Peyster, Phil Kearney Post, No. 8, Assistant Marshal; Wm. H. Corss, Winthrop Post, No. 28, Aid-de-Camp; A. H. Wagstaff, Sedgwick Post, No. 11, Aid-de-Camp; E. W. Breuninghausen, Koltes Post, No. 32, Aid-de-Camp; Whitman V. White, James Miller Post, No. 76, Aid-de-Camp; Joe Gildersleeve, Cameron Post, No. 79, Aid-de-Camp; Milton J. Roberts, Oliver Tilden Post, No. 96, Aid-de-Camp; Benj. J. Page, Weed Post, No. 91, Aid-de-Camp; Jas. R. O'Beirne, Special Aid; W. H. H. Wilcox, Special Aid; Henry K. Perley, Special Aid.

Adjutants of Posts are to report to the Assistant Adjutant-General at 9½ o'clock A. M. sharp. The column will move at 10 A. M. precisely. The line of march will be through Broadway to Fulton-street, thence to the ferry.

Sunday at the Five Points—Preaching in the Open Air.

The open-air services in connection with the Ladies' Five Points Mission were commenced yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The preacher, Rev. Mr. GERMOND, of Harlem, gave out this hymn, "All hail the power of Jesus' name," which was well sung by the Mission children, on the steps of the Chapel. A motley crowd soon assembled. Women with a little touch of finery on them, a bright ribbon, or a red and yellow handkerchief, in honor of the day, thoughtful-looking workingmen, a group of colored citizens, dark-haired Italians, a candy-man with his tray before him, who stood immovable, and a crowd of young men. Many of these listened with serious attention to the excellent sermon, founded upon the text, "Awake thou sleeper, arise and call upon thy God." Some little ragged boys sat on the curb-stone with their feet in the water flowing through the gutter, and the prospect of a fight in the distance attracted the floating element in the congregation. One drunken woman came up to the Missionary and said, "What's the matter wid you?" and as a child was playing near her, she turned to give him a blow, saying she could not hear the prayers, and having begun, she dealt her blows to the right and left, scattering the children like leaves before a shower, until she was taken in hand by a Policeman and marched to the outside of the crowd. These interruptions, however, did not diminish the interest with which a large number with serious faces listened to the sermon and tried to join in the sweet hymns of praise. One man, with an intelligent countenance stood intent to the last, holding the while a sick child asleep on his arms. This interesting service was concluded by LUCIUS HART, Esq., who gave a characteristic address to the children. Two or three hymns were then sung by the children of the Mission, after which the congregation were dismissed in good order.

Street Names in New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

In the cities founded by the French or Spaniards, on this continent, the Americans, when they came into possession, found many streets or squares bearing, to their ideas, extremely odd titles. This was particularly the case in St. Augustine, Pensacola, Mobile, New-Orleans, and, lastly, of San Antonio. This city, as is known, was founded during the famous Orleans Regency, in the earlier part of the last century, and was called after the Regent, and not, as many suppose, after the venerable city of the same name in France. The names of royal personages were bestowed on nearly all the streets, as Chartres, Condé, Condi, Burgundy, Orleans, Toulouse, Maine (the last now most erroneously written Main,) all of ducal or princely rank. BIENVILLE's was bestowed on a street in compliment to the first French Governor of the province; while the religious element was represented by St. Louis, St. Peter, St. Ann and St. Philip streets, and the Ursuline nuns, or rather their humble convent, where now stands the Archiepiscopal residence, gave the name of their order to the street which passes it.

Passing beyond Esplanade we find the old Faubourg Marigny, which was laid out into streets and squares by the late BERNARD MARIGNY, a man of great wit and rare personal qualities. At that period he was in the first flush of manhood, with a keen relish for the enjoyments of life, and given to amuse himself at the expense of his acquaintances when occasion offered. The American who looked up to the sign on a street corner and read Rue des Bon Enfants, translated it simply as Good Children-street, when the real meaning was Good Fellows-street. When he came to Rue des Grand Hommes, he thought it was Great Men-street, when in reality, as we have been assured, the title had been given to it as a piece of humorous sarcasm upon the pretentious manner of a diminutive Frenchman who played Sir Oracle in the cafés; paraded his learning in the most pedantic manner, and who lived upon that street. Craps-street, which has often puzzled many a stranger, was called after a game of dice, very similar to what Americans call high dice. Bagatelle-street was called from a favorite game of that period. D'Enghein (now corrupted into Engine) was probably called for the unfortunate nobleman shot in the ditch at Vincennes by order of NAPOLEON.

Tchoupitoulas-street bears the name of a fragmentary tribe of the Choctaws, now extinct; Camp-street, because it led to the camp of the slaves belonging to the GRAVIER brothers. Carondelet was named from the Baron CARONDELET, a Spanish Governor-General of Louisiana, while Baronne was given to that next and parallel to it, in compliment to his wife. When Mr. LIVAUDAIS laid out his plantation into streets, he resorted the classics, and bestowed the names of Calliope, Clio, Thalia, Melpomene, Erato, Euterpe, Terpsichore, Urania, and Polymnia on cross-streets, while those which ran north and south, he called Apollo, Bacchus and Hercules; Coliseum-place and square indicated his cherished taste for Roman antiquities, and Annunciation-square and street, and Religious-street, his respect for the church and its servitors.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

EDWARD HINES, who resides at No. 517 East Sixteenth-street, was brought up at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge LEDWITH, charged with feloniously firing three pistol-shots at JOHN MCNEVIN, of No. 233 Avenue C, on Saturday evening. It appeared from the evidence, that late on Saturday evening the complainant with several others, approached the residence of the defendant while they were under the influence of drink, with the intention of assaulting him. Apprehensive of serious injuries, HINES drew a pistol and fired three shots at the complainant, none of which, however, took effect. Judge LEDWITH, while he condemned the conduct of MCNEVIN, held that the use of firearms was much to be deprecated, and committed the prisoner for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

The steamer *Providence* struck on Bishop's Ledge on Saturday night during a dense fog. She left Fall River on time, and had run her time up, and was just slowing down when she struck. She passed over the Ledge without stopping. Those who were in the lower cabins were somewhat startled by the shock. As the vessel did not leak, and as there were no apparent signs of injury, she proceeded. On arrival here yesterday she landed her passengers, and went over to the Erie Basin Dry Dock for the purpose of having her bottom examined. She will be ready to sail on her regular trip to-night.

A public debate takes place at Association Hall to-morrow evening on the question "Ought the United States to accord belligerent rights to the Cubans?" The affirmative will be sustained by Messrs. E. R. KENNEDY, J. RULE TRESIDER, and S. T. STRETTER, of the Literary Society of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the negative by Messrs. JAMES M. CRAIG, JOHN KNIGHT, and CHARLES E. ABBOTT, of the Literary Society of the Eastern Branch Association.

At 4 P. M. today the corner-stone of the new edifice of the North-west Reformed Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, will be laid. Rev. Dr. Isaac Ferris, Dr. John Cotton Smith, Dr. John Hall, Dr. Ridgaway, Dr. Rogers, Dr. Chambers, and Mr. Ganse, the pastor, will participate in the services.

The body of the man recently found in the East River, at the foot of Thirty-seventh-street, has been identified as that of CHRISTIAN BUSSA, a German, aged fifty-three years. The deceased was a gardener in Forty-third-street, and was discharged a few weeks ago in consequence of the ground being taken for building purposes. BUSSA became depressed in spirits and told his wife he was tired of life. He disappeared soon after, and his widow believes that he committed suicide. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday.

JOHN H. GRAHAM was brought up at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge LEDWITH, charged with stealing a horse worth $1,000 from the residence of HENRY B. MANGAN, No. 205 East Forty-fifth-street. It appeared that on Saturday the horse was stolen from opposite the residence of the complainant, and was found a few hours subsequently in the possession of the prisoner by Officer MARTIN, of the Seventh Precinct. He was held in default of $2,000 bail.

THOMAS BURKE was charged at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, by TERENCE FITZPATRICK, of No. 124 Seventh-avenue, with robbing him of his watch on Saturday. FITZPATRICK stated that on the afternoon of Saturday he was attacked by a number of roughs, of whom the prisoner appeared to be the leader, and robbed of his watch. He secured his arrest, and the property was then found in his possession. He was held in default of $1,000 bail.

The remains of CASKE KASKELL, aged ten years, were found in the North River at the foot of Vesey-street, yesterday. The boy fell off a raft on the 14th inst., and was drowned. His body was removed to the residence of his parents, No. 7½ Division-street, where an inquest was held.

At the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, before Justice MCQUADE, SEBASTIAN PETER was committed to answer for stealing wearing apparel to the value of $50, from DANIEL PETER, of Eighth-avenue, between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets. The theft was committed on Saturday night.

Schooner *Milton*, Capt. ELDRIDGE, from New-London for New-York, before reported ashore on Holme's Rock, Hell Gate, was got off yesterday, and put on the beach at Astoria.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the cellar of No. 37 Mulberry-street, occupied by MICHAEL MORAN and JOSEPH CAVONI, rag-dealers. Damage, $100; insured in the Lorillard.

A fire occurred last evening in the dwelling of MARIA PETERSON, on the second floor of No. 2 Pine-street. Loss $250; insured for $500. The first floor is occupied by C. STRUMBERGER as a boot and shoe store, who sustained a loss of $200. The premises were damaged to the extent of $100.

FRANK SHEEDY, aged thirty-five, and residing at No. 458 Hanover-street, Boston, was found dead in bed, yesterday, at No. 470 Greenwich-street.

CHARLOTTE SLATER assaulted CATHARINE KASS, of No. 5 Roosevelt-street, early yesterday morning, and inflicted dangerous injuries. The assailant was arrested, and Alderman MOORE held her to await the result of the wounds sustained by CATHARINE, who is now in Bellevue Hospital.

HENRY COLTON, of No. 52 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, was assaulted on Saturday night in State-street by some unknown ruffian, who robbed him of a gold watch and chain valued at $150. The highwayman made good his escape with his booty.

MARGARET WILSON, aged thirty-nine years, a native of Ireland, entered the Sixth Ward Police Station, yesterday afternoon, in a sick condition. Dr. WEYKOFF, of the Ambulance Department, pronounced it a case of relapsing fever, and refused to take the woman to the hospital. The Board of Health then assumed charge of the patient.

SARAH RILEY, aged fifty years, died suddenly yesterday, at No. 421 East Nineteenth-street, from hemorrhage of the lungs.

ELIZABETH SMYTHE was held to answer at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, for stealing a gold watch and chain from SYLAS R. SPERRY, No. 345 East Twenty-third-street, on the 17th inst.

BROOKLYN.

The house of JAMES WHITE, No. 38 State-street, was entered yesterday by sneak-thieves, who stole $50 worth of clothing.

On Saturday night, the horse of Street Commissioner FUREY, valued at $2,000, while traveling through Willoughby-street, took fright, upset the wagon, and broke its leg. The animal was shot by Roundsman GRANGER.

JAMES CULLUM and PATRICK HANLON became engaged in a drunken fight last evening, at the corner of Columbia and Pacific streets, which resulted in CULLUM's biting off the under-lip of HANLON. CULLUM was arrested.

PATRICK MURPHY, residing on Columbia-street, near Hamilton-avenue, became engaged in a family quarrel with his wife last night, and in the progress of the fight struck her on the head with a hatchet, inflicting a dangerous wound. He was arrested.

Yesterday morning about 1 o'clock a fire occurred in the property of Mr. KINGSLEY, corner of Kingsley and Van Cott avenues, by which two horses and one cow were destroyed, valued at $1,200.

LONG ISLAND.

Saturday evening Hon. ANDREW J. PROVOST was seriously injured by being thrown from his carriage as he was driving into his yard at Whitestone. The horse took fright at some tools left at the side of the gate, and jumped to the other side of the drive, upsetting the carriage, and throwing Mr. PROVOST against the wall. He was carried into his house unconscious.

Saturday the house of Mr. MURRAY, near Bay Side, was robbed in the middle of the afternoon. It seems that a buggy with two men was seen to pass by members of the family, but nothing was thought of it. Later an old lady, the mother of Mrs. MURRAY, had occasion to go up stairs, when she met a strange man coming from one of the chambers. She immediately grappled the intruder, raising an alarm at the same time. Easily throwing off the old lady, the robber fled, jumping out of a window and sliding down one of the piazza pillars. He joined his confederate in the buggy and escaped. They only secured a gold watch and some miscellaneous jewelry.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday evening, Warren-street, Newark, which has been the scene of riots and other violent demonstrations on almost every successive Sunday for weeks past, had its sensation in an attack upon two Irishmen. A party of Germans who call themselves the "Twelve Apostles," were carousing and behaving in a disorderly manner in the street, when two Irishmen passing by resented with some defiant words the insults offered by the Germans. A fight ensued, but the assaulted party escaped without serious injury. No arrests were made, for the "Apostles" could not be identified.

JOHN DOUGHERTY, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, in Newark, fell and instantly expired near the building, at about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The cause of his death is unknown.

THOMAS HARVEY, a York-street rectifier, who was arrested some time ago for evading the Revenue law, and was admitted to bail, was again arrested last night at the instigation of his bondsman, JOHN BARRY, a chosen freeholder, who stated that he was about to abscond. HARVEY's trial takes place this week before the United States District Court at Trenton, and it is stated that he has been for several days making arrangements to escape trial by leaving the country. His alleged frauds upon the revenue are represented as very large.

Dr. KEATING, the Ex-Romish priest and a convert to the Reformed Church, preached in Jersey City yesterday morning, to a large congregation, in the Third Reformed Church, on "The Influence of the World on Christian Life." He will deliver a lecture on Romanism during the week.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 21.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened quiet and steady and closed dull. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	12 M.	2½ P. M.
Consols for money	94⅛	94⅛
Consols for account	94⅛	94¼@94⅜
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	89¼	89⅛
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	88½	88⅛
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	90⅛	90⅛
U. S. 10-40s	86	86
Ill. Cen. R. R. Shares	111¼	111⅛
Erie R. R. Shares	18¼	18¾
A. & G. W. R. R. Shares	28½	28⅛

PARIS, May 21.—The Bourse opened and closed quiet. Rentes opened at 74f. 90c., and closed at 74f. 85c.

FRANKFORT, May 21.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened and closed quiet at 95¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, May 21—2½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened and closed steady at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 10¾d.@11d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales of the day have footed up 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 8s. ℘ cental for No. 2 Red Western. Corn, 29s. ℘ quarter for European. PROVISIONS—Pork dull at 102s. 6d. ℘ bbl. for extra Prime Mess.

HAVRE, May 21.—COTTON opened and closed quiet, both on the spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, May 21.—PETROLEUM opened quiet, and closed flat at 51½f. for Standard White.

BREMEN, May 21.—PETROLEUM opened firmer at 6 thalers 24 groats.

HAMBURG, May 21.—PETROLEUM opened quiet.

LONDON, May 21.—LINSEED-OIL dull.

HAVANA, May 22.—The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending May 21: SUGAR buoyant with a fair demand; all qualities slightly advanced; sales were made on the basis of 8@8½ reals ℘ arroba for No. 12 Dutch Standard; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 49,000 boxes, of which 7,500 were to the United States; 7,500 hhds., of which 5,500 were to the United States; Muscovado sugar, fair to good, quiet at 7¼@7½ reals. FREIGHTS quiet to America, and quotations are nominal. BACON easier at 19¼c. BUTTER steady. COAL-OIL easier at 4¼@4¾ reals ℘ gallon. FLOUR dull at $9 50@$10 50 ℘ bbl. HAMS firm; American Salted 23c.@25c.; American Sugar-cured, 26c.@28c. LARD dull; small business, prices unchanged. Box SHOOKS active and unsettled; quoted at 12@17 reals; closing quiet and steady at 13@14 reals. Empty HOGSHEADS steady at $3 50@$3 75. EXCHANGE—On London, 15@15½ ℘ cent. premium; on Paris, 1¾ ℘ cent. premium; on United States, 60 days' sight, in currency, 9¼@9¾ ℘ cent discount; short sight, 7½ ℘ cent. discount; 60 days' sight, in gold, 4½ ℘ cent. premium; short sight, 5¾ ℘ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, May 21.—EXCHANGE unchanged; FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT steady and quiet; No. 2 at 94½c., cash; 95½c., seller for June; afternoon unsettled at 94¾c., seller for May; 95¾c. for June. CORN steady; No. 2 at 94½c.@94¾c.; afternoon quiet and unchanged. RYE dull and easier at 79c. for No. 2. BARLEY nominal at 50c.@65c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES firm; sales, iron-bound, $1 05. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK at $30. LARD, 15¾c.@16. Dry-salted SHOULDERS at 11½c.@12c. Live HOGS dull and heavy; declined 25c.; sales at $8 25@$9 for Common to Choice. Beef CATTLE quiet at $5@$8 75 for Stock Steers to Extra Choice Shipping Beeves. RECEIPTS—550 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, 44,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 87,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 2,600 bushels Barley, 500 Hogs. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged.

OSWEGO, May 21—Evening.—FLOUR active and unchanged; sales, 2,200 bbls., at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring, $6 50 for Amber Winter, $7 25 for White, $7 75@$8 for Double Extra, the latter chiefly at the outside quotations. WHEAT dull; sales 3,000 bushels Amber Indiana at $1 25; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 14. CORN quiet; kiln-dried held at $1 05. OATS nominally, at 64c. for Canadian. RYE held at 85c. in bond. CORN-MEAL—$2 30 for bolted, $2 20 for unbolted. ℘ cwt. MILLFEED easier; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $30@$33, ℘ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8¼c.; Rye, 7¾c.; to New-York, Lumber, $4 25, for the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 40c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 50; to New-York, $5 50; to Albany, $4 70, ℘ ton. Lake IMPORTS—23,000 bushels Wheat, 404,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—8,900 bushels Wheat, 933,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—TOBACCO active and unchanged. COTTON held at 22c. for Middling. FLOUR dull and Spring grades declined 10c.; Fall Superfine, $4 25@$4 40; Extra, $4 70@$5; Double Extra, $5 10@$5 30. WHEAT declining; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 05, and No. 1 do., $1 15@$1 17; Choice to Fancy, $1 25@$1 37½. CORN quiet; Mixed and Yellow, $1@$1 05; White, $1 05@$1 07. OATS advanced 2c.; sales at 61c.@64c. BARLEY—Nothing done. RYE dull at 85c. WHISKY—Nothing done. PROVISIONS heavy. Mess PORK, $30@$30 50. Dry-salted MEATS—Nothing done. BACON—Shoulders, 13¼c.@13½c.; Clear Rib, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.@17¾c. LARD dull at 15c.@15½c. for Tierce, 18c. for Keg. CATTLE active at $5@$7 75 for fair to extra. Live HOGS steady at $8@$9. RECEIPTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 43,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Barley, 1,100 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—COTTON—Demand light; Middling Upland, 23c.@23¼c. QUERCITRON BARK—No. 1 sold at $27. FLOUR very dull; Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; Extras, $5 75@$6 25; Spring Wheat and Pennsylvania Extra Family, $5 50@$6 25; Indiana and Ohio Extra Family, $5 75@$6 75. WHEAT dull; Western and Pennsylvania Red, $1 30@$1 40; Delaware Red, $1 45. RYE unchanged. CORN in limited request; Yellow, $1 09@$1 10; Mixed Western, $1 05. OATS dull; State, 64c.@65c.; Southern, 67c.@68c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 18c.@19¼c.; Refined, 27c.@27¼c. COFFEE—Demand light; Rio, 16c.@18c., gold; Laguayra, 18¼c.@18½c., gold. SUGAR firmer; Fair and Good Refining Cuba, 9c.@9¼c. MOLASSES inactive; a cargo of Cuba Muscovado sold at 39c. WHISKY nominal at $1 08@$1 09.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—FLOUR and WHEAT unchanged and in fair demand. CORN firmer; sales 1,000 bushels ear at 95c.@96c. for Mixed; shelled prime White sold at $1 02. RYE advancing and in demand at 96c.@98c. BARLEY nominally unchanged at 90c.@$1 05. COTTON dull. TOBACCO firm and in good demand at $6@$21 for Frosted Trash to good Leaf. WHISKY unsettled; $1 05 asked and $1 03 offered, with small sales at $1 05 for old process. PROVISIONS quiet and dull with light demand. Mess PORK held at $29 75@$30. LARD, 16c. Bulk MEATS offered at 11¼c.@14½c. BACON—Shoulders, light sales at 13½c.; Sides, nothing done; held at 16¼c.@17¼c. Sweet-cured HAMS in fair demand at 19½c.@20c. Dried BEEF scarce and in demand at 20c.@21c. EXCHANGE at par.

BALTIMORE, May 21.—COTTON is quiet and firm; Middlings, 22¼c.; receipts, coastwise, 99 bales; exports, coastwise, 70 bales; stock on hand, 3,345 bales. FLOUR dull and weak on low grades; Howard-street Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; do. Extra, $5 75@$6 75; do. Family, $6 75@$8 50; City Mills Superfine, $5 50@$6 25; do. Extra, $6@$7; do. Family, $7@$9 50; Western Superfine, $5@$5 25; do. Extra, $5 50@$6; do. Family, $6 25@$7. WHEAT dull; Maryland Red, $1 45@$1 50. CORN dull for White at $1 16@$1 17; active for Yellow at $1 12@$1 13. OATS, 65c. RYE, $1 10@$1 15. PROVISIONS firm and unchanged. WHISKY—More sellers than buyers at $1 08@$1 09½.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 21.—COTTON—The demand is moderate; prices firm; Middling, 22¼c. Sales, 2,600 bales; net receipts, 710 bales; coastwise, 87 bales; total, 797 bales; exports, 621 bales to New-York; stock on hand, 124,147 bales. FLOUR easier; Superfine, $4 50; Extra, $5 20@$5 40; Double Extra, $5 75. CORN, Mixed, $1 40; White, $1 50. OATS, 74c.@75c. BRAN, $1 30. HAY, $26. Mess PORK, $31@$31 50. BACON unchanged. HAMS, 20c.@21c. LARD firm and unchanged. SUGAR dull and lower; Prime, 10¼c.@11c. MOLASSES, WHISKY and COFFEE unchanged. Sterling EXCHANGE, 125¾; Sight drafts on New-York, ¾ ℘ cent. premium. GOLD, 114¾.

TOLEDO, May 21.—FLOUR active. WHEAT declining; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 50; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 46; regular Michigan, $1 30; Amber Michigan, $1 14; No. 1 Red, $1 17½; No. 2 Red, $1 12; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 27. CORN declining; No. 1 at 93¼c.; No. 2 at 92c. OATS declining; No. 1 at 58c. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 1,800 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,800 bbls. Flour, 2,400 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, May 21.—RECEIPTS—1,400 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—90,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS firm; Wheat 11½c., Corn 10¼c., Oats 6¾c. to New-York. FLOUR easy and little doing. WHEAT neglected, unsettled and nominal. CORN dull; small lots Yellow sold at $1 02; White at $1; Mixed Western, 98c.@$1. OATS—Western nominal at 58c.; sale 5 cars Canadian at 60c. RYE and BARLEY neglected. SEEDS—Season about over. HIGHWINES nominal at $1 06. PORK quiet at $29 50 for heavy Mess. LARD quiet at 17c.

LOUISVILLE, May 21.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 21¼c. FLOUR, $5. WHEAT, $1 05@$1 20. CORN, $1 20. RYE, $1. OATS, 67c. Mess PORK, $30. BACON—Shoulders, 13¼c. Clear Rib, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c. BULKMEATS—Shoulders, 12¼c.; Clear Rib, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. HAMS, sweet-cured, 19c. LARD, 17c. WHISKY, $1 05. TOBACCO—Sales, 320 hhds. at $6@$8 for Frosted to Good Lugs, and $8 25@$19 for Low to Good Leaf.

MILWAUKEE, May 21.—FLOUR quiet; Choice Wisconsin, $4 50@$5 25. WHEAT steady at $1 for No. 1, and 95c. for No. 2. OATS heavy at 49c. for No. 1. CORN easier at 81c. for Rejected. RYE and BARLEY nominal. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, May 21.—COTTON dull and nominal; receipts, 359 bales; exports, 1,749 bales. FLOUR nominal. CORN active; White, Shelled, $1 20. OATS dull at 65c.@66c. LARD nominal. Mess PORK dull at $30 50. BACON—Shoulders quiet at 13¾c.; Sides active.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—Mining STOCKS are dull and weak; Alpha, $12; Belcher, $20; Chollar, $29; Crown Point, $15; Gould & Curry, $128; Hale & Norcross, $132; Imperial, $30; Kentuck, $61; Ophir, $14; Overman, $61; Savage, $84; Yellow Jacket, $45.

ALBANY, May 21.—In WHEAT nothing transpired though the market rules firm. RYE quiet. CORN—We notice sales of three cars Western at $1 15. OATS without important change.

GALVESTON, Texas, May 21.—COTTON is dull and unsettled; good Ordinary, 19c.; net receipts, 297 bales; exports, coastwise, 63 bales; stock on hand, 28,696 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., May 21.—COTTON is quiet but firm; Middling, 21¼c.@21½c.; sales, 500 bales; net receipts, 509 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 4,936 bales; to New-Orleans, 31 bales; stock on hand, 30,710 bales.

BOSTON, May 21.—COTTON dull, and prices nominal; Middling, 23¼c.; sales, 150 bales; net receipts, 290 bales; coastwise, 200 bales; total, 490 bales; stock on hand, 5,000 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., May 21.—COTTON is quiet and weak; Low Middling, nominally, 21c.; net receipts, 473 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 515 bales; and coastwise 473 bales; stock on hand, 2,383 bales.

DETROIT, May 21.—FLOUR firm; Choice, $6 50@$6 75. WHEAT advancing; Extra, $1 52; No. 1 at $1 40@$1 42. CORN, 93c.@94c. OATS—State, 58c. BARLEY, $1 55@$1 57 ℘ cental.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 21.—COTTON is quiet; Middling, 22c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 339 bales; exports, coastwise, 150 bales; stock on hand, 7,380 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 21.—COTTON is in good demand, but with no offerings. Middling, 21¼c.; sales, 20 bales; net receipts, 718 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,228 bales; stock on hand, 34,650 bales.

CLEVELAND, May 21.—WHEAT firmer; No. 1 Red at $1 18; No. 2 held at $1 11@$1 12. CORN steady and unchanged. OATS quiet; No. 1 State at 57c. RYE firm and unchanged. BARLEY nothing done.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 21.—Spirits of TURPENTINE steady at 38c. ROSIN firm at $1 25@$1 28. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR unchanged. COTTON steady; Low Middling at 21c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 21.—COTTON market quiet and prices steady; sales, 103 bales; receipts, 103 bales; Middling at 21c.@21¼c.

[Advertisement.]

Coachman's call-bell, servants'-bell, table-bell, dining-room-bell, door-bells, house call-bells, burglar alarm-bell—all rung by electricity. No one should build or live in a house without examining and understanding our telegraphic system for a residence. A house is not complete, and has not the chief of modern improvements, without it.

E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

[Advertisement.]

A sponge cushion constantly used in a Broadway stage nearly four years, can be seen at the warerooms of the American Patent Sponge Company, No. 524 Broadway, (opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,) which perfectly demonstrates the durability of elastic sponge for beds, pillows, cushions and furniture stuffing.

[Advertisement.]

Look out for infringements and cheap imitations of my Burglar Alarm Telegraph patent, even if called an improvement. Using, as well as selling an infringement is violation of the law and will be treated as such. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

[Advertisement.]

The coolest and most comfortable bed or pillow is the Elastic Sponge; also, the cheapest and most durable.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Allemannia	May 24	New-York	Hamburg.
Britannia	May 25	New-York	Glasgow.
Bellona	May 25	New-York	London.
Idaho	May 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	May 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Samaria	May 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	May 26	New-York	Bremen.
Lafayette	May 28	New-York	Havre.
Main	May 28	New-York	Bremen.
City of Paris	May 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Batavia	May 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	May 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	May 28	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR RIO AND HAVANA.

South America	May 23	New-York	Rio.
Missouri	May 26	New-York	Havana.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

MONDAY.

For Argentine Republic, Brazil, and St. Thomas, per steam-ship *South America*, at 1 P. M.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Southhampton, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Allemannia*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1:40 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 22—*In steam-ship Europa, from Glasgow.*—Mr. Colpilis and wife, Capt. Churchill, Dr. Clapham and wife, Thomas W. Clapham, Miss Aigner, Miss N. F. Everts, Miss Ellis, Miss Plimpton, Miss Wren, Miss Woodworth, Miss Hirch, Mr. Lechie, Miss Lechie, Rev. Mr. Murdock, wife and nephew, H. B. Barklie, Mr. Blair, Mrs. Nicol, Miss Nicol, Robert Nicol, Mr. Norris, Mr. Urie and wife, Mr. Hart.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—A. Barclay and wife, Miss Barclay, J. Neilson, wife and maid, O. E. Edwards, wife, 2 children and 4 servants, Wm. Taylor, wife and son, P. H. Skidmore and wife, Mrs. Moreland, Mrs. T. P. Sears, Mrs. Hubbard and 2 children, Mrs. J. C. Robinson and 2 children, Miss M. Kreger, Miss Eliza Homeister, Miss Young, Miss Cutler, J. Claghorn, Preston Dixon, G. A. Peabody, J. Armstrong, J. Truesdale, J. J. Daly, Z. B. Osgood, J. B. Reedy, Alex. Pratt, J. D. Mead, J. A. Maynard, N. G. Friend, M. Ullman, S. M. Deutch, D. O'Leary, F. T. Lane, P. N. Vickers, Wm. Foreman, R. Ferguson, Wm. Jordan, P. Gleason, John Schenck, and 10 in the steerage.

In steam-ship Geo. Washington, from Havana.—G. H. Meade, Dr. A. G. Dooly, John Hackett, F. W. Twitchell, J. T. Sprague and lady, Frank O. Taylor, Eneas Smith, C. E. Pratt and lady, A. D. Billings and lady, A. Boker, L. O'Donnell, S. Sturtevant and servant, H. W. Houghton, G. W. Williams, W. Connelly, P. Dunn, William Trybo, wife and 2 children, F. W. Bently, George Butler, John Howell, Fred. Beuchler, P. Cummings and wife, Mrs. M. Farrell, Mrs. H. Hogan, Mrs. T. Doran, Louis Rhue, James McKenna, William Damuth, George Pfeiffer, Vicente Garcia, Manuel Rodrigas, Mrs. J. W. Doty.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....4 36 | Sun sets.....7 18 | Moon rises.....1 37
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.2 38 | Gov. Island.3 27 | Hell Gate.....4 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, May 22.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Europa, (Br.,) Macdonald, Glasgow May 7, and Moville 8th, with mdse. and 360 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced fresh westerly gales almost the entire passage. May 14, lat. 49 42, lon. 39, passed steam-ship Anglia, hence for Glasgow; 17th, lat. 44 27, lon. 49 50, passed ship Rock City, from London for Montreal.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah May 19, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. May 21, lat. 37, lon. 74 45, passed bark R. W. Griffiths, bound N.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship N. Mosher, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Mosher, Liverpool 45 days, with mdse. to Samuel Thompson's Nephew. Has had light winds and calms from the Banks, on the eastern end of which passed a number of icebergs; April 17, lat. 50, lon. 19, passed a bark lumber-loaded, water-logged and abandoned; was of about 400 tons burden, painted black, main and mizzen-mast gone, foremast standing, and appeared to have been some time in that situation.

Ship Minnehaha, McGrath, of and from Londonderry 34 days, with mdse. and 342 passengers to G. & J. Knox. Has had light winds and fogs from the Banks.

Bark Elise Schmidt, (N. G.,) Borchert, Santos 46 ds., with coffee to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to Kirkland & Von Sachs. Crossed the equator April 24 in lon. 33 50, and had light winds since; May 17, off Cape Hatteras, passed bark Prim, (Norw.,) from Galveston for Liverpool.

Brig Virginia, Johnstone, Arroyo, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar to Burdett & Pond—vessel to Reynal & Son. May 6, in the Mona Passage, spoke brig Elsie, from Ponce, P. R., for Halifax; 19th, lat. 36, lon. 74 13, spoke schr. A. G. Ireland, from Wilmington, N. C., for New-York; left in port brigs Village Belle for New-York, ldg.; Sabina for Baltimore, do.; schrs. H. A. Bowen for New-York, do.; Water Lily for Boston; Keokuk, wtg.

Brig Oliver, (of Bermuda,) Bernholm, Port-au-Prince 17 ds., with coffee to R. Murray, Jr.; has had fine weather and light winds the entire passage. May 11, lat. 34 18, lon. 74, spoke brig Eugenia, from Turks Island for Holmes' Hole.

Brig Tangier, (of Bangor,) Rose, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with molasses to Fowler & Jova—vessel to master. Has been 7 ds. North of Hatteras, with light winds and calms; May 19, off the Delaware, passed bark S. C. Rogers, bound South.

Brig Gem, (of New-Haven,) Neal, Mayaguez 14 ds., with Molasses to D. Trowbridge & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Mindora for Baltimore. Left in port, brig T. Towner, ldg. No date, lat. 37 20, lon. 71 30, spoke brig John Batch, from Havana for New-York.

Brig Excelsior, Mayer, of and from Bermuda 4 ds., with produce to Duncan McColl. Sld. in co. with brig Mary Eaton for New-York.

Brig Victoria, Urania, (of Arichat,) Lenoir, Glace Bay 12 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Brig Sea Breeze, Herrick, New-Haven.

Schr. Kate Wentworth, (of Boston,) Adams, Palermo, 40 ds., with fruit to James Robinson & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Passed Gibraltar April 19, and has had light winds and calms the entire passage. May 8, lat. 38 30, lon. 31, spoke brig Prince Alfred, (Br.,) from Rio Grande do Sul for Queenstown, short of provisions—supplied them; 19th, lat. 39 44, lon. 72 15, spoke whaling bark Hadley, from a cruise, bound to New-Bedford—all well.

Schr. D. C. Hulse, Hildreth, Cienfugos 30 ds., with sugar to Fowler & Jova—vessel to Jonas Smith & Co. Was becalmed 12 ds. off Cuba, and has had light head-winds and fine weather the entire passage; on the passage out, in lat. 26 30, lon. 71 52, while hove to in a gale, carried away foremast-head and foretopmast.

Schr. Eliza J. Staples, (of Harrington,) Coffin, Demerara 28 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to F. Talbot. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage; left in port brig H. B. Emory for New-York in 3 ds.; May 14, lat. 35 40, lon. 74 40, spoke brig Eri from Philadelphia for Cardenas.

Schr. Thomas Fish, (of Boston,) Wiley, Cardenas 13 ds., with molasses to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. May 14, lat. 28 14, lon. 76 10, spoke brig Proteus, hence for Matanzas; 15th, lat. 34 06, lon. 76, spoke schr. Carrie Melville, from Georgetown, S. C., for Bath, Me.; 16th, off Hatteras, passed schr. J. McAdams, bound S.

Schr. Nicola, (of East Machias,) Keller, Arroyo, P. R., 20 ds., with molasses to Galwey & Casado—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Althea, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Smith, Trinidad, Cuba, 20 ds., with sugar to Latasa & Co.—vessel to Overton & Hawkins. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light winds and calms.

Schr. Hattie Lou, Shearer, Leachville, N. C., 7 ds., with lumber to Thomas E. Benton & Son. May 15, off Cape Hatteras, passed a propeller in tow of two steam-tugs, and appeared to be disabled, bound S.

Schr. Mary A. Fisk, (of Bath,) Fisk, Galveston 25 ds., with cotton and hides to Gardiner & Bacon. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Susan Wright, Mount, Georgetown, S. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. A. S. Massey, Donnelly, Hartford, for Albany.

Schr. Annie S. Gaskill, Gaskill, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Thos. E. Benton & Son.

Schr. Franklin Bell, Newton, Beaufort, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. Ella H. Barnes, Avery, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. Ann Flower, White, Rockport, Me., with stone; while passing through Hell Gate, misstayed and run ashore on Hallet's Point.

Schr. Eurotas, Hastings, Norfolk, with timber for the Navy-yard.

Schr. Little David, Blair, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Frank Merwin, Bunce, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James Parker, Kelly, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eagle, Chase, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. White Rock, Hubble, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Lookout, Kennedy, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James M. Baylis, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Darius Eddy, Hopkins, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Almira, Kelly, Bangor, with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Revolution, Allen, St. George, Me., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Reno, Forester, Machias, with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Geo. Hotchkiss, Rackett, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Nathiel Holmes, Northam, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. C. Burdett, Grey, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James Burritt, French, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. B. Bleecker, Sears, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Stranger, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Tirrell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. J. Smith, Chapman, Hartford.

Schr. Mail, Holmes, Greenwich.

Schr. F. Nelson, Holbrook, Bridgeport.

Schr. Dart, Thompson, Stamford.

Schr. Robin, Burns, New-Haven.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Angel, Baker, Fall River.

Schr. Success, Richards, Providence.

Schr. Santa Maria, Allen, Bristol.

Schr. L. A. Baylis, Baylis, Gew-Haven.

Schr. Geo. F. Brown, Kennedy, New-Haven.

Schr. Forest, Pendleton, Bridgeport.

Schr. Rocket, Eaton, Nantucket.

Schr. Josephine, Caswell, Providence.

Schr. T. Warren, Robinson, Bridgeport.

Schr. A. Fuller, Willard, Black Rock.

Schr. Oneida, Corwin, New-Haven.

Schr. Niantic, Brown, Taunton.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Fordham, New-London.

Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Stamford.

Schr. Lodovick Sill, Brockway, Bridgeport.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Monroe, Bridgeport.

Schr. Surf, Abbott, Stamford.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. S. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 22.—Arr. barks Walton, from Carnarvon; G. W. Horton, from Baltimore; brig Ossipee, from Messina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 22.—Arr. steamer South Carolina, from New-York; schrs. J. S. Ingraham, from New-York; Brilliant, from Bahamas.

Sld. schr. E. McLain, for Baltimore; J. E. Garnage, for Baltimore.

HOLMES HOLE, May 21.—Arr., schrs. George B. McFarland, Georgetown, D. C., for Portland; Louise F. Smith, (of Boston,) Havana 14 ds., for Bangor.

Sld., brig Robin; schr. John C. Henry, Sallie B., James Warren, E. H. Allwood, Joseph P. Coke, Clara Merrick, Senator, Willard P. Phillips, Sarah J. Bright, Marietta Steelman, Kate McLean, Ocean Wave, Wm. Duren, Mary A. Hannon, J. A. Brice, Pinta, James Young, Fly, Elizabeth, Edward A. Bartlett, Emma M. Fox, Lizzie D. Smith and Transfer.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 22.—Arr. steamer Gen. Barnes, from New-York.

Cld. schr. R. Bulliwinkle, for Philadelphia.

The monitor Terror, with her convoy, the Pilgrim, sailed for Key West.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—Arr. ship Levi Stevens, from Boston.

Spoken.

May 20, bark Caro, from —, for Havana, in lat. 40 34, lon. 69 30.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., May 22.—The Hamburg-American steam-ship Saxonia, from New-York May 10, arrived at 1 o'clock this morning, and subsequently sailed for Cherbourg and Hamburg.

SUMMER STOCK
NOW COMPLETE.
READY-MADE
Men's, Boys' and Children's
CLOTHING.
Prices lower than any other house in the City.
Satisfaction given or money returned.
Call and judge for yourselves.
J. M. VARIAN & SON,
(Successors to F. B. Baldwin,)
NOS. 70 & 72 BOWERY,
NEAR CANAL-ST.

7 Per Cent. Gold Interest
(FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX)
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND BONDS
OF THE
West Wisconsin R. R. Co.
FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN FROM JANUARY, 1870, AND CONVERTIBLE INTO STOCK AT PAR.
LAND GRANT OF OVER 1,000,000 ACRES FROM GOVERNMENT,
upon which, together with the Road and all its property, these Bonds are a First Mortgage.
EXEMPTED FROM TAXES UPON ITS LANDS FOR 15 YEARS.
70 MILES FINISHED AND RUNNING,
from which income is derived, with rapidly-increasing receipts.

An air-line from St. Paul's to Milwaukee and Chicago. These Lands estimated worth $8,000,000. Total amount of mortgage when Road is completed, $4,000,000. The Road is divided into four sections, and $1,000,000 Bonds are issued upon completion of each section. As these lands are sold, the proceeds are held by the Trustees as a Sinking Fund for the liquidation of the bonded debt. These Bonds, we confidently assert, are the safest and cheapest security offered in this market. The price at present is 90 flat, but will probably be raised in a few days to 90 and accrued interest. The coupons are payable January and July, making them, the first year, with accrued interest and gold at 115, a 12 per cent. investment, and about 9 per cent. thereafter. Pamphlet, with full particulars, and map can be obtained at the office of

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.

BOWEN & STONE,
Advertising Agents,
NO. 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK.

GREAT BARGAINS
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS IN
FURNITURE.
KINGMAN & MURPHY,
NO. 93 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK,
ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY,
SECOND STORE FROM CORNER.

C. BENKERT & SON
Have opened a large and elegant assortment of their
FIRST QUALITY BOOTS AND SHOES, FOR GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR, AT
No. 705 Broadway,
Where all the leading styles in fine work will be made to measure and kept in stock.

Abraham Bininger.
Of the late Firm of A. Bininger & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WINES, LIQUORS, &c., &c.,
NO. 39 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.